The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI......NO. 6369. | NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1872.—TRIPLE SHEET. | PRICE FOUR CENTS.

CHAPTERS ON REFORM.

The Necessities of New-York and How to Meet Them.

BY NON-PARTISAN.

Bar Association and Judicial Reform.

CHAPTER IV.

Let us now pass from suggestions as to public duty and policy in respect of the destitute and the ignorant, to suggestions of the same character in respect of the educated and the influential. Vastly greater space than I can bestow is required to present the reasons and measures of that thorough Judicial reform with which this community has great need to be made acquainted. I shall make no such attempt, but shall offer a few suggestions which seem appropriate in view of the Legislature being called upon at this session for a charter for the New-York Bar Association. It may be presumed that decency now so prevails in the Legislature that scoundrelism will not attempt again to use the occasion of such a charter to insult what is most accomplished and worthy at the Bar of New-York. This Association is without precedent in this State, at least, and legislative action in reference to it may be a model for other associations. The subject is of great importance, and neither the avowed scope of that Association, nor any views I have heard expressed in regard to it, seem to me sufficiently comprehensive. Whether the more thoughtful lawyers deem it adequate, I do not know, nor do I much care; for even if a lawyer, I should feel called upon to treat the subject in the broad light of the public interest, and not in the interests of a profession. What may seem inadequate in that Association ought, doubtless, to be attributed to the caution which, I am assured, was necessary, by reason of the known hostility of the Bench when the Association was formed, rather than to any narrowness of conception or low sense of public duty on the part of the able and honorable lawyers by whom it was inaugurated. To them is due the honor of the first effort, (since it preceded that far greater and ever-memorable effort of the public Press,) which has since developed such glorious resources of reform. When it is borne in mind that such was then the deplorable condition of the Bench that every one who was active for this Association was sure to encounter frowns and peril to his practice in that high quarter from which encouragement and sympathy only should have proceeded; it must be confessed that the Bar is entitled to public thanks for what it has done. And let us all congratulate ourselves also that the time is at hand, if not yet upon us, when neither political affiliation, common interests in common rascality, the fresh memories of social communion, nor the mean jealousies and mean sympathies of mean minds on and off the Bench will give a bad lawyer controlling influence in the halls of justice, or outweigh, in the opinion of clients, all the effective power for his service which belongs to great abilities, great attainments, and noble character. And it may not be too much to hope that among the changes this crisis will produce in public thought and feeling, will be that most salutary change will shall cause a more adequate conception of the dignity of the judicial office, and of the inexpressible peril and folly of calling to such high and conspicuous place any lawyer but the ablest, the most experienced, the most honorable, and the most dignified which adorn the Bar. No language could suffice (and I have no space to attempt) to depict the debasement of the Bar and the moral prejudice to the people which come of inferior and unworthy men set on conspicuous seats in our halls of justice, as public models of ability, attainment, and character, which the State calls upon its citizens to admire and to imitate. That man will be a public benefactor who shall arouse the people, and especially the great men of business, to a comprehension of the delays, the wrong decisions, the confusion, the uncertainty, the many appeals, the procrastinations and distrusts; the need of political counsel—of personal, favorite counsel, of social counsel, of outdoor counsel—the irregular, corrupt influences generally, that attend and swell the cost of judicial proceedings by reason of the want of the largest ability and the highest character on the Bench. Of all the follies and all the perils of a civilized community none are greater than such as are illustrated when its established judicial methods regularly result in putting on the Bench men greatly inferior in all high qualities to those left at the Bar. Those greater men at the Bar regularly overawe and confound the little Judges, except in those many cases where bad Judges are controlled by influences over which neither ability or character have any power. The great work of reform will fail of its crowning glory, if it shall not work a revolution in public feeling and action throughout the State in regard to our Judiciary. We must utterly separate the Judiciary both from party control and from direct public action at the polls. The method I have proposed for the City, or some better method, should be applied to the whole Judiciary of the State. But such a result requires constitutional amendments, and I have already made as much reference to it as my limited purpose and space will allow.

While it is true that neither the Bar nor the Bench can be made what it should be without a like improvement in regard to the other, yet the Bar can, in some particulars, be separately reformed, and I shall now confine myself to these points.

In despotic States, like Russia, the legal profession, so far as it exists at all, is little more than a political agency of the Government. It is quite conceivable that, in a rural, poor, and very democratic country, the legal profession may be left by the laws wholly to itself as a mere branch of private business. I cannot spare the space needed for pointing out the grave political abuses, and the serious inconveniences to the people, which would come of treating the profession as wholly private, and a mere means of personal gain in such a commercial State as New-York. We wisely regard it as, in a certain sense, a public function, as well as a private pursuit. No one need engage in it, if not satisfied with its public regulation. It is plain that the people have a right to regulate it, and it is equally their interest and duty to so guard it as best to secure fidelity, ability and learning in every one who engages in its practice, or is advanced from it to the Bench. Every man in trouble should be able to feel assured, without a preliminary investigation, that when he engages an authorized attorney, he has secured good faith and competent capacity; and if he fails in this, he should be sure of summary redress against his legal agent, and not be turned over to a new litigation not less troublesome and protracted than the one for which such delinquent attorney was retained.

It is, also, of great public importance that lawyers should be governed by a high sense of official duty, and by disinterested motives; for then they will be advisers of peace and composers of broils, rather than promoters of litigation, and pugnacious abettors of family and neighborhood feuds. It is not easy to estimate the different consequences to a community which comes of members of the Bar actuated by a low rather than a high sense of their professional sphere and duties. The lawyers may justly say that every person arraigned for crime is entitled to a legal defense at the hands of some of them; and they may declare that, in civil suits, they can hear only one side until the other is disclosed in the Courts, and that they should, therefore, have a great deal of bias and prejudice generously excused. Grant them all this. There is still a line of criminal defense and of civil employment beyond which no lawyer can honorably go, and the well-being of the people requires that this line of reputable practice should not be so frequently passed. It is situated far within the practice of those marauding and unconscionable lawyers who, when retained by criminals of known guilt, defend them as if they were saints; and who, ever ready to serve the schemes of villains, recognize no rules of duty but their instructions, and put no limit to their action but the failure of fees.

Now, I affirm, unhesitatingly, that next to the shameful failure of the people to secure good Government in the City of New-York, and their short-sighted provisions for filling the Bench, there is nothing in the honest public action of this State so discreditable to the intelligence of its citizens as their methods of dealing with the lawyers. And if ignorance, natural incompetency and bad faith are frequent at the Bar, it is only a wonder that they are not more frequent, and the people have only their own folly to complain of for any loss they suffer from such causes. Let us look at the facts. Aside from the ordinary personal sense of duty, there are four distinct influences for promoting high professional character and qualification at the Bar. They are: High qualifications for admission; associate action by the members of the Bar; hope of professional honor and profit; and anticipation of judicial preferment. Now, not only do our dealings with the legal profession utterly fail in promoting any one of the just and salutary influences, but they impair them all and totally destroy some of them. That worthy ambition of judicial honors as the natural reward of a high professional career, cannot exist under a partisan system of judicial elections for short terms. The Bench must command public respect, and its tenure must be enduring, to tempt from the Bar a lawyer worthy to fill it. The people, with incredible folly, seem to prefer a system which most tempts forensic obscurity, and the Bench is often sought because a mean salary may be larger than a contemptible professional income, and an Ex-Judge may hope for a larger practice than an unknown attorney. A little nasty dabbling in politics, a vulgar tact at party intrigue, and an easy conscience, will win the prize of judicial nomination against the power and learning of O'CONOR, the general ability of LOEW, and the splendid capacity of EVARTS.

The same miserable system is only a little less blighting to all that is elevating and honorable in professional exertions for distinction and gain. Just in proportion as Judges are ignorant, partisan and unfaithful, learned ability and high character at the Bar lose their legitimate influence, and the arts of intrigue, party favor and all that is base in professional life are promoted and rewarded. Any man who will talk for ten minutes with a high-minded lawyer in New-York City can learn how many low practitioners have made fortunes, and how many high-toned practitioners have failed to make them, and have almost resolved to abandon their profession by reason of the causes to which I have alluded.

Nor is the matter of admissions to the Bar conducted in any better reference to the interest of the people or the dignity and honor of the legal profession.

Partisan Judges, I am assured, generally appoint party favorites as examiners, and it rarely happens that men of learning and high professional pride are so appointed. They are brief chance appointments, and the examinations are utterly inadequate, to say nothing of those illiterate, judicial-favorite fellows, foreign and domestic, who so often come to the Bar through some private judicial back door. The Bar having no share in naming these examiners, and no means of resisting such interlopers, seems without any adequate powers of protecting its membership or elevating its learning. Let the lawyers have adequate control in such matters, and if they do not speedily raise the professional standard of qualification and practice, they should, as a body, be visited with the utmost severities of public censure, and the whole profession should be blamed for professional infidelity on the part of any of its members.

But there is no particular in respect of which the profession loses more of legitimate influence for good than from the absence of all associated action and all social intercourse among its members. It is well known that in earlier days, when abler men were on the bench, and legal practice was more reputable, intercourse and associated action were much more extensive. Such are now the facts in every part of the world where the Bench is most honored and the Bar most respected. There is a wholesome restraint and an elevating influence that come of association, and the consequent feeling of mutual interest and responsibility among the members of a learned profession; and of these, the people should have the benefit. I should be glad to refer to the proofs of the salutary effects of association to be found in many analogies, but I have no space, and it is almost too obvious a fact to warrant illustration.

The avowed scheme of the "New-York Bar Association," while admirable as far as it goes, falls short [illegible] that to which the Bar should [illegible] that which the people in their own interest should exact. What is needed is a general act for the organization and higher responsibility and higher education of the Bar of the State. There should be a Bar Association in every county, and such associations should be formed on the theory of public duty rather than of professional privileges. Let there be a general act for such purpose, and let the New-York Bar Association be declared a corporation under such act. Such act should have, among other incidental, these essential provisions:

First—A number exceeding a majority of the resident and practicing lawyers, in any county, should (on signing proper articles of association, and after their approval as to form and number of signers, by a Judge of the Supreme Court) be allowed to file them under the act, and thereupon should be a corporation to be called "The Bar Association" of such county.

Second—A vote of three-fourths should be required to elect a member, and any applicant aggrieved by non-election should be allowed to have his rejection reviewed in some regular manner before the General Term of the Supreme Court.

Third—Every person admitted to practice should be entitled to be voted for as a member of the association after he has practiced for three years in the county. This should be regarded as a season of probation. His first election should only make him a "library member"—that is he should only have a right to the use of the library, and no right to attend association meetings for business. After being a library member for three years, he should be entitled to be voted for as a full member.

Fourth—Every such association, beside having proper general powers, should have the right to hold real estate adequate for a hall and library building; to purchase and maintain a library; to make proper rules and regulations; to temporarily suspend the right of a member to use the hall and library; to impose fines; to elect regular members, officers, standing committees and honorary members, and to expel members by a vote of four-fifths of the members, after a hearing; such members having a right of hearing before the General Term of the Court.

Fifth—There should be a standing committee of at least two on admissions to the Bar; and such committee should be (and act as) a part of every Examining Board for admission to practice in such county, the Court to appoint the residue.

Sixth—Such libraries should be open at reasonable times to all State officers, and all State and Federal Judges and prosecuting attorneys.

Seventh—Records should be kept of all association proceedings, and of all admissions to the Bar, and the same should be subject to inspection by the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the Court of Appeals, and by the Attorney-General of the State.

Eighth—No political discussion should be allowed in any such hall and library, and all political action should be prohibited by such associations.

Ninth—The objects of such associations should be declared to be to improve judicial administration; to advance the professional standard of learning and fidelity, and generally to promote the usefulness and dignity of the Bar.

Tenth—And what is of great importance, every such association should be authorized, in its own name, to conduct a proceeding of inquiry before the Court, concerning improper practice in a matter of professional business with which any lawyer may be charged to have been guilty while he was a member of such association.

Eleventh—It should also be competent for any such association, at a regular meeting not less than one month after notice of such intention, to honor any one of its members with a public declaration, to be placed in its minutes by a vote of three-fourths of its members present, that such member has, in the opinion of such body, the ability, experience and learning which qualify him for any judicial or professional position as such resolution may specify. Beyond this, such association should be prohibited from any action having relation to any public elections or appointments.

Twelfth—It should be the right of such associations to make representations to the Legislature or the Governor concerning the administration of justice and the effects of legislation in such county, and it should be the duty of such association to respond in writing to all the inquiries by the Governor or the Legislature touching such matters.

There is some intrinsic difficulty in securing the just inclination of such associations; but I think the method proposed is, as far as possible, free from objection. Only one association should be allowed in a county. The right of appeal to the Court will prevent any injustice to individuals. If it be objected that some persons admitted to the Bar might not be admitted to the association, and would be sadly disappointed, I have to say that this suggestion is no objection to the associations themselves, as the conditions of admission to them can be let down to any level, even as low as to admit the most ignorant pettifogger or the vilest shyster. But my aim being to raise the Bar, and to secure to the people more ability, more learning and more honor among practicing lawyers, I have intended it should cost some labor and require some character to get into the associations. Any people who think there are too few lawyers, and who prefer more and meaner than we now have, should certainly try and deprive the associations of all power of stimulating learning and rewarding fidelity. Until we get over the short-sighted and demoralizing theories that the people have not the right to good and able public service, and that all our legislation is to be framed on the plan of patronizing ignorance and giving high places to rascals, there is probably little hope that we shall adopt the measures which will give the people an able and upright Bar and Bench. For any legislation which would contribute to such results would inevitably cause some little rascals and some great blockheads to fail of the high privileges of a profession to which they had no right to aspire, and which they could reach only to disgrace. Those excessively good-natured people whose sympathies so greatly exceed their sense of public duty, could give all their legal business to that class of lawyers, with whom three-fourths of the Bar of the country should be unwilling to associate; and thus neither professional ignorance nor personal rascality would suffer want of either abundant clients or flowing fees. I am confident that, under such a law, many associations would be speedily formed; that valuable libraries would be collected; that halls would not long be wanting; and that a strong impetus would be imparted favorable to that higher standard of professional learning and practice which would be as advantageous to the people as it would be honorable to the Bar. It is well-known that in England there has been for a considerable time an act for the legal incorporation of attorneys and solicitors. It is, however, exceedingly defective. The Bench, too, would feel the influence of such associations, and the time would not be remote when a candidate for judicial office would rarely be selected by the people, if he was not thought worthy by those who were his fellows at the Bar. Thus carefully guarded, such association would have no political power, and the lawyers are too few in number to exert any but a moral influence in judicial elections; and it is our misfortune that such influence is so poorly exerted and so little felt. I do not think the lawyers have yet done their full duty to their profession or to the people. The State has a right to expect greater sacrifices and contributions than it has realized from the legal learning and experience of the Bar toward improving the laws and the administration. These organizations would open a wider field of professional activity, and we may hope that rich lawyers would give funds for libraries, and that retired lawyers would labor somewhat in such associations to create a higher legal literature, and to inspire higher conceptions of professional and judicial learning and dignity.

I wish to urge the enactment at this session of another simple law, applicable to lawyers and to Judges, which would do much to check the evils which now result from the indecent and immoral relations between politics and the Bar and the Bench. Let it be declared to be a penal offense for any lawyer while a candidate, or in any reference to becoming a candidate, for any judicial office, for a Judge, Justice, Coroner, or Prosecuting Attorney, to attend or take any action in regard to any party caucus or other political or party meeting, held in reference to any such office or nomination, or for any party purpose whatever.

The penalty should be large for every offense, and any voter should be authorized to recover it, in an action in his own name, in any Court. The same penalty should be incurred by any such officer being a member of, or taking part in, any party organization during his term of office. It is inexpressibly scandalous that Judges, Justices, and prosecuting attorneys, who try the causes of their political opponents, and who are called upon to act in reference to so many political questions, should go from the Bench and the public offices (as they often do in New-York City, at least,) down to a grog-shop caucus, or up to the great Hall of Tammany, and there harangue a gathering of rough and rowdy partisans on questions of nominations and party tactics. It is a disgrace to our civilization, and an impeachment of our political sagacity, that lawyers who sit in seats consecrated to impartial justice, and who represent the State in all prosecutions, where political bias is a public wrong, should be among the leaders of low party caucuses, and the managers of that great political iniquity which has awakened the wrath and the abhorrence of a whole people. Is it any wonder, in the presence of such facts, that party delinquents should be bold when such officials are in power, and that the hearts of clients should sink as they come into our Courts to have their cases tried before a Judge who, but the evening before, was exhorting to party fidelity a rabble audience in which the debtor or the assailant was a hireling or a leader? However deplorable it may be that a statute is required to inforce what a common sense of propriety should secure, it is a natural and necessary recourse, when the political methods of a debased partizanship have fallen below the demands of the public sentiment of the people. If the people, now they have the power, are not wise enough to deal firmly with such disgraceful abuses, then they deserve to suffer injustice and mortification until they come to their senses and drive them representatives up to their duties with the merciless lash of an outraged sense of public decency.

DEATH IN THE MINES.

Number of Lives Lost in Six Anthracite Counties of Pennsylvania in 1871—Some of the Causes.

From the Scranton (Penn.) Republican, Feb. 14.

The statistics furnished the State Government by the Mine Inspectors in the anthracite region are almost complete for the year 1871, and are of a more than ordinarily interesting character. The death record in these statistics furnishes a most powerful proof of the fact that the Mine Ventilation law is not enforced as it should be, or the list of deaths for 1871 would not, and could not, be so great. We present it here as nearly correct as it is obtainable at this time:

	Killed.	Injured.
Lackawanna district	64	[illegible]
Wyoming district	52	[illegible]
Lehigh district	23	[illegible]
Northumberland County	20	[illegible]
Dauphin County	4	14
Columbia County	1	[illegible]
Schuylkill County	201	[illegible]
Total	372	[illegible]

These unfortunate men left, as a close estimate, 230 widows, and between 800 and 900 orphan children. We have watched the numerous accidents occurring in the several regions of Luzerne County, and we believe that we can make a correct estimate of the nature of the deaths, and place the responsibility where it belongs. About one-third of the whole number of the killed met their death on account of the neglect of operators to make second openings to their mines. Another third were killed by explosion of gases, which would have been averted if the law requiring every mine to be examined by an experienced miner with a safety lamp before the workmen enter it had been complied with. About one-sixth lost their lives through their own negligence, in not paying sufficient attention to the roof of the mines and otherwise, while the remaining one-sixth of the whole number were killed by really unforeseen and unavoidable accidents. We have no doubt that very nearly the same facts exist in the other regions, except in Columbia County. It is really astonishing that in that county more than half a million tons of coal was mined and shipped, in the production of which only one life was lost and two persons injured. The greatest proportion of casualties to the amount of coal produced is, as usual, in Schuylkill County, where one man was killed to every 50,000 tons of coal produced.

News from the Looshai Expedition.

The London Times publishes the following telegram from Calcutta, dated the 6th ult.: "Gen. BOURCHIER and staff left camp on the 15th, with the wing of the Forty-fourth Native Infantry. They were fired on by a party of Looshais, who were concealed in the bed of a rocky stream, with heavy jungle on both sides. The enemy were driven out by a brilliant charge of infantry, chased up the hill, 1,500 feet high, and afterward driven from two formidable positions. Gen. BOURCHIER was wounded in the head and arm, but not severely. A desperate attempt was also made to annoy the rear, but the enemy suffered severely and were driven off. None of the Looshais who accompanied us from the villages occupied have deserted."

OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS—XXV.

The Bessemer Steel-Works at Troy.

TROY, Monday, Feb. 5, 1872.

Among the numerous factories of Troy, the Bessemer Steel-works are prominent as the headland, or rather as the beacon-light which crowns it. Troy led the way in the manufacture of this special product; and, though tardy at first in responding to the call, adherents are now fast stepping to the front.

Bessemer steel took out its naturalization papers in Troy, and Troy stood godmother at the baptism with joy and gladness. It is to JOHN A. GRISWOLD, of Troy, that the credit of introducing the manufacture of Bessemer steel in this country is due. It is to him that the credit is due for having vastly improved it, after he had once introduced it.

The object of all processes for refining crude cast-iron, as it is smelted from the ore, is to remove the carbon and silicon. The old means of doing this—puddling and the earlier processes—was slow and expensive, because it could only be done, a little at a time, and required the use of a large amount of fuel to keep the iron in a semi-fluid condition so that it could be treated. BESSEMER's object was to refine iron in large quantities at one time without consuming any other fuel than that contained in the crude iron itself.

The first steel made by the pneumatic process was made by BESSEMER in 1855, after many years spent in experiments and failures. BESSEMER's process, as it now is, with the exception of MUSHET's decarburization by spiegellicen, of which I shall say more hereafter, was patented the 12th of February, 1856. WILLIAM KELLY, of Kentucky, had, before this, succeeded in largely decarburizing and refining crude iron by means of air blasts, but, still, fell far short of making malleable steel. The great difficulty he had to contend with was to keep the iron fluid after it was decarburized. Crude cast iron will remain fluid at a temperature of 2500° Fahrenheit, while 5000° of heat are requisite to keep iron fluid after it has been deprived of its carbon and silicon. The essence of BESSEMER's invention is the perfect distribution and the mechanical force of air blasts, so as to promote an intimate mixture of the oxygen of the air with the carbon and silicon of the iron, with a view to their expulsion.

Mr. KELLER introduced a sluggish air-blast through one or two orifices into his convertor, and so kept up combustion in only a limited quantity of his molten iron, while the remainder cooled. Mr. BESSEMER introduced a very violent air-blast through about one hundred orifices, and distributed it all through the fluid mass, decarburizing it before any portion of it had time to cool, from the very violence of the blast. By this violence of his air-blast he compelled the carbon and silicon to act as fuel for the maintenance of the heat and fluidity of the iron and for their own expulsion. But BESSEMER's process still lacked one essential element—the removal of certain impurities that remained in the steel after his process was completed. This element was supplied by ROBERT MUSHET, of England, who added to BESSEMER's decarburized iron a purifying mixture of manganese, the peculiar function of which I will explain by and bye.

It was in the year 1863 that Mr. GRISWOLD's attention was first directly called to the feasibility and desirability of manufacturing steel on the Bessemer process in this country. With his customary energy and enterprise he determined to go into it. Negotiations were opened in 1864 and completed in 1865, which resulted in Mr. BESSEMER disposing to Mr. GRISWOLD and others his patent-rights in this country for a sum equal to about one hundred thousand dollars. The patents taken out by MUSHET and KELLY were soon after bought up by Mr. GRISWOLD and his associates. On the 16th of February, 1865, the Troy Bessemer Steel Works, the first in this country, were started on a small scale—about one-sixth of their present capacity. The following year, they were increased to their present capacity, and Mr. GRISWOLD, who had sacrificed time, money, comfort and everything to their success, has, in the last year or two, begun to reap a substantial reward. Not only do his own works bring him in a large income, but he draws a considerable sum annually from royalties arising from licenses issued to others under his patent rights. The Pennsylvania Steel Works were started at Harrisburg in June, 1867; the Cleveland works shortly afterward, (these works have lately doubled their capacity;) the Cleveland Company built works at Chicago in June, 1871; the Cambria Iron Works, at Johnstown, Penn., tacked steel on to their business in July of the same year; and two works are now building—one at Chicago and one at Joliet. All these works have a capacity for turning out eighty tons of steel a day, with the exception of Cleveland, where they make 100 tons a day. Each company pays Mr. GRISWOLD a royalty of seventy-five cents a ton on every ton of metal they use in the manufacture of steel, and I think that, considering his labors, his anxieties, and his expenditures, none will be found to begrudge him his profits.

The Bessemer process of making steel, as exemplified at Mr. GRISWOLD's works, is most interesting as a scientific operation, and fascinating as a scientific exhibition. It is a purely premature process, consisting in forcing streams of air under a high pressure through a mass of molten pig-iron contained in what is technically known as a converter, so as to produce a combination between the oxygen of the air and the carbon and silicon in the iron. This combination decarburizes the metal sufficiently to produce steel of any desired temper. In fact, the blast blows through the molten metal as though it were water, and blows all the silicon and carbon out of the metal in a white-hot flame in scintillating sparks and slag.

To describe BESSEMER's process as being simply the introduction of oxygen into melted iron would be like saying that dough makes bread. What about the yeast that makes the dough rise? BESSEMER's process is not a strictly chemical one. One of its warmest advocates avows this and says:

"The chemical reactions will look out for themselves, but they must have an adequate chance, and this is what BESSEMER for the first time gave them by mechanical means, viz.: the mechanical force of numerous blasts—not sluggish drafts, but roaring blasts of air, blowing the melted iron all into spray, so as to give the oxygen and the carbon hundreds of square feet of surface contact, so that every drop of iron should be enveloped with air. Thus, and thus only, the combustion is so perfect and rapid, and so diffused throughout the whole mass, that the two grand desiderata are attained—first, the decarburization is effected without the use of other fuel, and second, the product is liquid, and can be cast into homogeneous masses."

The blast of air, 5,000 cubic feet per minute, is forced through the liquid iron with a pressure of twenty-five pounds to the square inch, the pressure of an ordinary blast furnace being only five pounds to the square inch. It is introduced into the converter from a common air reservoir, communicating with the blowing engines, through ten tuyeres, each tuyere having twelve holes three-eighths of an inch in diameter. It drives a circular sheet of flame from the upper orifice that is not less than two and a half feet in diameter and at least twelve feet long. From the peculiarity of its gaseous nature, this flame emits a splendidly brilliant glare, somewhat similar to the calcium light; the only difference being in the steadiness of the flame in the one case, and its fearful rush and myriads of sparks in the other. The converter is a large iron receptacle, somewhat similar in shape to a sea buoy—a double cone—with a large upward-inclined open tube at the top, like the upper part of an engine-room ventilator in a steamboat. The converter is fifteen feet high and nine feet in diameter, but is only charged with 12,000 pounds of metal, in order to give room for the excessive surging of the molten iron caused by the action of the air-blast. It would hold about ten times more. It is lined with a refractory compound, chiefly silicon, to a thickness of twelve inches. It is fed with the molten pig-iron from the furnaces above by means of gutters. The blast is put on as soon as the melted iron is in the converter, and in fifteen or twenty minutes the iron, after an admixture of spiegeleisen, is converted into steel, and is ready to be cast into ingots, each ingot weighing about half a ton.

Towards the close of the process of blasting, the heat rises to about 5,000° Fahrenheit, and the flame becomes more than ever dazzling. But the flame soon after suddenly looses volume, indicating that the elimination of the carbon and silicon is complete. The converter is then turned into a horizontal position, and 600 pounds of spiegeleisen, a species of iron, with a considerable quantity of manganese in it, about twelve per cent., and of crystal formation, are run into it from a reverberatory furnace. The carbon, and especially the manganese of the spiegeleisen combine with and neutralize the sulphur and the oxide of iron, which would, without them, render the steel unmalleable. A small part of the carbon unites with the iron, converting it into a soft steel containing one-quarter per cent. of carbon. The loss of weight in the process varies from ten to fifteen per cent.

As the steel pours from the converter in a stream of twelve or fifteen inches in width, it assumes the most beautiful colors. Sometimes it appears to be almost a pure white, then a brilliant yellow, and shortly it will turn to the most delicate azure or violet, and finally become rose-colored. Still the colors are always soft and delicate—as much so as those of the rainbow. The most marvelous thing about it all is that these colors are a mere optical delusion. Dr. SCHMIDT, the gentleman who has charge of the chemical department of the works, assured me that the appearance of color to the eye is caused by the sudden disorganization of vision induced by the excessive light. Those who are accustomed to it do not see the colors—strangers often do. I am inclined to think that the strangers have the best of it, for a more beautiful display of color could not be witnessed. It has all the richness of the aurora with the brilliancy of the calcium light.

The operation of casting is wonderfully carried out. Around the edge of a circular pit, thirty-four feet in diameter, the great iron molds are carefully arranged in position; and in the centre is a huge crane with a five ton ladle swinging from it. As soon as the blast is shut off and its connection with the converter severed, the converter is tilted over and discharges the molten steel into the ladle, which, by some unseen agency, rises to receive it. The ladle travels round the circle of molds, the metal flowing from it through a plug-hole in the bottom. As soon as the mold is filled within a few inches of the top a spade-full of sand is thrown in, a cover is put on and is jammed tightly down with braces and wedges. This is necessary in order to prevent the metal from "rising" before it has had time to solidify. The metal hardens in a few minutes, although still red hot when taken out of the molds. It is then reheated, rolled and cut into two pieces in the adjoining blowing mills, and is then ready to be rolled into rails or for any other purpose, all flaws having been previously chipped out. The steam hammer, which is used for cutting and chipping in Mr. GRISWOLD's works, is an awfully formidable piece of machinery. It weighs seven tons, and strikes a blow equivalent to a weight of twenty-five tons, battering the great chunks of steel about as easily as a butter-man beats his butter into the desired shape.

But this "blooming" mill deserves more than a passing notice. The practice, heretofore, has been to hammer these ingots into blooms for rails. The substitution of the rolling-mill for the hammer for this purpose was first adopted at Mr. GRISWOLD's works, by Mr. ALEXANDER L. HOLLEY, a gentleman largely connected with the Bessemer steel interest throughout the country. This substitution is now being generally adopted. This rolling-mill consists of three rolls, each thirty inches in diameter and five feet long, with the necessary engine and connections. There is a novel and most important feature in these rolls of Mr. HOLLEY's. The middle roll is movable vertically by steam-power. By this means any number of passes of the ingot between the rolls can be made through the same groove. This is a great saving of space and a still great saving in cost of machinery. The ingot is reduced in sixteen passes through the rolls, from twelve inches square to six and a half inches square. In this mill as in the converting works, all the lifting of the steel ingots and other materials is done by hydraulic power.

Every day's product of steel is tested by the blacksmith, under the superintendence of Dr. SCHMIDT, and again, chemically, in the laboratory of the Company. I saw the blacksmiths take bars of the soft steel, and, with their hammers, bend it double, and twist it in every way. Not a flaw! I could not detect the slightest indication of giving way on the outer surface of the bend, and yet I could hardly believe that metal could be so pliable. Then they heated it in the forge to a yellow heat, cooled it in water, and it was as hard as possible. A blow from a sledge-hammer, after it had been slightly cut with a chisel, would snap it short off. Steel rails are, of course, not subjected to this hardening process. In the laboratory the most exhaustive tests of the iron, the spiegeleisen, the manganese, and other compounds of the steel are constantly being carried on by accomplished practical chemists. They showed me some dissolved iron, about the color of molasses and water, which was bubbling, in a fluid state, over a spirit lamp. The metal is dissolved in a mixture of chloric and nitric acids, and is, apparently, as much lost as a lump of sugar would be in a cup of boiling coffee. The laboratory beats a doctor's shop for unpleasant odors, and has an array of labeled bottles, retorts, receivers, and general chemical apparatus which would gladden the heart of many a hard-working student of chemistry. But it is this careful test, among other precautions, which enables Mr. GRISWOLD to send out such splendid steel from his works.

Not the least interesting part of the operation of casting the steel is the power employed to move the converter, with its heavy burden, to raise and carry the cranes, and to carry the molten metal around in the kettle. It is all done by hydraulic pressure, and with a rapidity, ease and precision which are marvelous to witness. In a small elevated gallery, from which they can see every signal of the workmen, men sit before a number of controllers of the pressure, which look exactly like railroad brake handles. On a signal from the foreman, one of these handles is turned, and the ponderous crane immediately rises as if by magic. Another signal; another brake is turned, and the converter swings over; another, the crane turns round; another, it lowers itself, and in doing so lowers the kettle over the first mold, and then moves from one mold to another at the bidding of the brakes. All the cranes on the premises are worked by the same power.

Nearly all the pig-iron used at the works comes from the mines in Cumberland, England, the ores in this section of the country, even the rich ores from the Lake Champlain mines, containing too much phosphorous. Mr. GRISWOLD says that "pig-iron containing over one-tenth of one per cent. of sulphur, or more than eight hundredths of one per cent. of phosphorous, is not suitable for the pneumatic, or Bessemer process." Three converters, supplied by four melting cupolas, are kept at work night and day. Two of the converters turn out five tons of steel at every "heat;" the third only two tons. Eight heats are run every day from each converter, the daily product of steel being about ninety-five tons. Improved mechanical means for renewing the tuyeres and repairing the refractory linings of the converters, peculiar to American works, enable them to produce thirty per cent. more steel than the same number of converters in the European works are capable of producing. In fact, the general arrangement in America of the furnaces, the converters, the pits, &c., contributes largely to increased facility of production from an equal capacity, in consequence of its superiority to that in vogue in Europe. And yet the manufacture of Bessemer steel in this country is in its swaddling clothes. It has just arrived at what the monthly nurses call its first smile.

A. P.

MAINE SMELT FISHERIES.

Whence the New-York Markets Receive a Portion of their Supplies—Mode of Fishing.

From the Bangor (Me.) Whig, Feb. 12.

Probably but few of our readers have an idea of the extensive character of the business of smelt fisheries, which is carried on below us on the Penobscot. The fishing begins about the 1st of November and lasts till the middle of March. There are now in operation in the vicinity of Winterport fifteen "trap nets," and from seventy-five to one hundred "pole nets." Each set is the property of an individual who rigs it on his own account, the men combining forces in setting and hauling them. As the nets are set and hauled on each tide, the men camp together, generally two in a camp, to work the tides night and day. The "trap nets" are the patent of Mr. B. F. RYDER, of South Orrington, who receives a royalty of about $5 on each one, and they are used in clean water. These nets are formed of a bag seine fastened to a wood frame thirty feet long by eighteen deep, with thirty feet bag, the frame forming the open mouth into which the tide flows. The lower portion is weighted and sunk vertically, and sustained in position by guys to an anchored buoy. The common nets are used under the ice, a long trench being cut for the purpose, with a pole fixed at either end with pulleys at the bottom to draw the net down and up. These nets are scattered up and down the river, with camps conveniently located. The "trap nets" are considered superior to the others, and cost about $20 each. Two hauls in twenty-four hours are made, and one and one-half bushels, or 125 pounds, is considered an average catch.

The fish are piled up on shore, the smelts and tom-cods sorted and then hauled to the steamer, each man shipping his lot to New-York on the steamer, and sometimes in busy seasons by rail. An idea of the extent of the business may be formed from the fact that the *Katahdin* has taken one trip thirty-five tons of smelts, or something more than 1,000,000 fishes. There are 300 or 400 employed altogether in this work, and this season it has been very profitable. The price has ranged from fifteen to twenty cents per pound, and single nets have returned the owners, in some instances, upward of $800. The total quantity taken this Winter will reach several hundred tons, bringing in a handsome revenue of more than $20,000 for this business of Winter fishing on the Penobscot.

Large quantities of tom-cod are taken in the nets, the largest of which are taken to New-York, and the rest sold to farmers to feed to swine or for manure. Owing to the high price of grain, farmers come from a distance to get these fish for their hogs, thus saving other feed for their cattle, though some of the latter will eat the fish raw and frozen, and sheep are said to like them in this way.

THE STATE CANALS.

An Official Statement, Revealing Their Prodigate Mismanagement by the Democrats.

At a meeting of the Canal Board in Albany on Wednesday, Mr. State Treasurer RAINES offered the following striking and important preamble and resolution, and they were adopted:

Whereas, The amount of taxes necessary to be collected for the Canal Fund increased from $1,019,[illegible] in 1868 to $[illegible] in 1871; and

Whereas, The amounts paid Superintendents and contractors for repairs increased from $1,011,056 [illegible] in 1869 to $[illegible] in 1871; and

Whereas, The disbursements from the Treasury on Auditor's warrants for the fiscal year was $5,196,[illegible], to which add the payments for October, November and December, 1871, $1,912,240 [illegible], making in fifteen months an expenditure of $7,110,[illegible], with large amounts of claims and certificates of indebtedness outstanding; and

Whereas, The receipts for tolls decreased from $[illegible] in 1869 to $2,814,[illegible] in 1871, while the percentage of cost of maintenance on tolls received increased from 24.90 per cent. to 73.94 per cent.; and

Whereas, The [illegible] for ordinary repairs and collection of tolls have decreased from $[illegible] in 1868 to $[illegible] in 1871; and

Whereas, The amount remaining for ordinary repairs on the Eastern Division of the canals was $[illegible] on Oct. 1, 1871, which amount was expended and the fund overdrawn within three months thereafter; and

Whereas, From the foregoing statement it is perfectly apparent that the canals are in a condition not only of absolute bankruptcy, but a source of grave and increasing taxation, and consequent financial injury to the people; therefore

Resolved, That this Board respectfully ask of the Legislature a full and searching investigation of the whole question of canal management and finances, to the end that some policy may be adopted by means of which frauds may be prevented, extravagant expenditures stopped, and receipts increased, so as in some measure to relieve the people from taxation, and restore the canals to their former position of usefulness and profit to the State and people.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ANNUAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND OARSMAN'S MANUAL, 1871. Published by WATERS, BALCH & Co., Troy, N. Y.

We venture little in saying that no book ever before written on matters aquatic has equaled, or even approached, in intrinsic value to the oarsman and the intelligent reader the one bearing the above modest title.

Nearly everything pertinent to the construction of a racing, pleasure or hunting boat of the most approved models, is laid down here so plainly that any ordinary skillful carpenter should have no excuse, with these carefully prepared plans, explicit directions, and accurately-drawn lines for not getting up a very presentable boat, though he never tried before.

Here too will be found all the most advanced thought on training. MACLAREN, Oxford's gymnastic professor, probably the foremost master in his line on either continent, SCOTT RUSSELL, "Argonaut" DERRINGTON, and writers of their stamp have been freely drawn upon, while MACGREGOR, in company so much to his liking, adds many a valuable and entertaining word from his wide experience of the possibilities in the way of pleasure and profit of a trusty, seaworthy little *Rob Roy*. How to row, (the good oarsmen know that there's but one way,) and every important thing bearing on it has its just prominence here, and many a man today, whose rowing days are over, unless reading this book awakens the old fever into renewed effort, will fervently wish that, in his time, he could have had access to the sound advice and wide information on his favorite pastime so sensibly compiled in this attractive book.

While its author, Col. BALCH, of the famous paper-boat building firm of Troy, has given his handiwork marked preference, this will quickly be forgiven, not only for his having brought so much careful labor and thorough investigation to his work, but from his persuasive frankness and clearness in upholding the merits of his specialty, that can hardly fail to bring the conviction that if these frail craft are not yet unequaled for their important work, they are in the right hands to soon make them so.

From 1868 to November, 1870, the boat clubs in this country and the British Provinces increased in number from 56 to 247, and some idea of the exhaustive manner in which this book has been prepared, may be had from the fact that, of nearly every one of these, it gives the constitution, organization, outfit and invested value, while valuable hints as to the formation and best methods of carrying on these organizations, various carefully-drawn plans for boat-houses, a record of all the international and about all the more prominent national rowing of England and America, including all the inter-collegiate contests of each, combine, with rare beauty and durability of execution, in making it an inviting work the moment it is seen. Col. BALCH has done an admirable service here, and deserves the thanks of every man in this country who really wishes to see moral and mental health and beauty combined with physical.

ATLANTIC ESSAYS. By THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co.

This work contains twelve articles which Col. HIGGINSON has contributed at different times during the same number of years to the *Atlantic Monthly*, and may be divided, irrespective of time, into two classes—those upon purely literary subjects, and those based more or less completely on historical incidents. It is in the former of these that Col. HIGGINSON's force as a writer is best exhibited. In "A Plea for Culture," "Americanism in Literature" and "Literature as an Art," Col. HIGGINSON writes in an exceedingly entertaining manner; an enthusiast on the subject of literary culture, his style in writing of it becomes terse and vigorous, and his thoughts obviously heart-deep. According to our author, THACKERAY was the last literary genius in England, and HEINE the last in Germany. In France those that remain are fast being corrupted by personal and national iniquity, thus leaving the field clear for this country, which he holds to contain in a crude state the necessary elements for its recreation. The *Atlantic Essays* will certainly commend themselves to all who are desirous of obtaining a work of exceptional literary merit.

MEMOIR OF ULRIC DAHLGREN. By His Father, Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

In a war that was probably productive of more instances of romantic and heroic devotion to duty than any that have taken place in modern times, few names are as closely associated in the mind with thoughts of personal bravery and daring enterprise than his in whose memory this volume is written. The sorrow that was expressed when the fatal termination of the expedition to rescue the Union soldiers in Libby Prison became known, was as intense as it was unusual; a circumstance still further heightened by the fact that it occurred during the last days of the war, and when almost every family in the country had been tried, and perhaps hardened, by individual losses. Col. DAHLGREN was born in 1842, and thus at the time of his death, which took place March 2, 1864, was only in his twenty-second year. The object of the present volume is to give—after a short introductory account of his early life—the main incidents connected with his service in the army, illustrated by notes from his diary, and a refutation of the order to kill all rebels taken prisoners, alleged by the Southerners to have been found on his body, and on account of which they justified their inhuman treatment of it. The work is one of unusual interest, as a sketch of the development of an heroic character.

A HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY. By Dr. FRIEDRICH UEBERWEG. Vol. I. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co.

This work is a translation from the German of this distinguished philosophical writer, and has been translated under the direction of Profs. HENRY B. SMITH, D. D., and PHILIP SCHAFF, D. D. In a work of this kind, which reviews the entire progress of human thought, from its earliest inception to the present day in the compass of a thousand pages, the examination must to a certain extent be imperfect on account of its conciseness. In almost every instance, however, the late Dr. UEBERWEG exercised admirable discretion in the selections and disposition of his material. He has given to a considerable length the distinctive principles enunciated by the founder of each particular system or school of thought, and has made the abridgment which the want of space necessitated in the elaborations these ideas received at the hands of their disciples. In all cases, however, a very complete list of references is given so that the student may pursue his study from the suggestions given. The first volume begins with the Greek Philosophy at the time of THALES—the philosophy of ancient India being inexcusably slighted—and continues down to the time of ECKHART and other German mystics of the fourteenth century. The second volume will complete the work.

UNITED STATES REGISTER AND BLUE BOOK FOR 1872.—By J. DISTURNELL.

This book contains a very full list of the military, naval and higher civil officers in the service of the United States, together with a large amount of statistical information concerning the States and Territories and the Dominion of Canada. The work is admirably arranged as a hand-book for ready reference.

AMERICAN RACING RECORD FOR 1871 AND TURF GUIDE FOR 1872-3. By W. G. DO[illegible] New-York.

This is a very complete work of its kind, containing a variety of information concerning the racing events of the past year and announcements for the two years to come. It is not only useful, but necessary for all interested in thorough-bred horses.

AMERICAN TURF REGISTER AND RACING CALENDAR. New-York: BRUCE BROTHERS.

This book contains an authentic record of all running, trotting and racing events in the United States and Canada during the past year, with the entries for the coming season. Its accuracy will give it a prominent place among sporting records.

Books Received.

—*The Berean Day-Book.* (Sunday-school lessons of 1872.) New-York: CARLTON & LANAHAN.

—*Light on the Pathway of Holiness.* By Rev. L. D. McCABE, D. D. New-York: CARLTON & LANAHAN.

—*Addresses at the Inauguration of Prof. Noah Porter, D. D.* New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co.

—*Reports of the Inspectors of the Anthracite Coal Regions of Pennsylvania for the Year 1870.* Harrisburg: B. SINGERLY.

—*Mohammed Ali and His House.* By L. MUHLBACH. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

—*Pillars in the Temple; or, Sketches of Deceased Laymen.* By Rev. W. C. SMITH. New-York: CARLTON & LANAHAN.

—*Ballads of Good Deeds.* By HENRY ABBEY. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

—*Schools and School-master.* From the Writings of Charles Dickens. Edited by T. J. CHAPMAN, M. A. New-York: A. S. BARNES & Co.

—*Lenten Thoughts, being Collects, Epistles and Gospels for the Season of Lent.* New-York: Protestant Episcopal Society.

—*Tom Carter; the Ups and Downs of Life.* Boston: HENRY HOYT.

—*Allegories of Life.* By Mrs. J. S. ADAMS. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD.

—*Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain.* By BENJ. F. TAYLOR. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

—*Flower and Vegetable Seeds.* (Illustrated Catalogue.) Rochester: BRIGGS & BRO.

—*Musings of a Middle-aged Woman.* By AILENROC. Philadelphia: CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER.

—*A Treatise on Acoustics.* By ALEXANDER SAELTZER. New-York: D. VAN NOSTRAND.

—*A Forty Years' Fight with the Drink Demon.* By CHARLES JEWETT, M. D. New-York: National Temperance Society and Publishing House.

—*The Wonders of Vegetation.* Translated from the French of FULGENCE MARION by SCHELE DE VERE, D. D. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co.

—*Caroline of Brunswick.* By GEORGE W. M. REYNOLDS. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

—*Reading Without Tears.* By the author of *Peep of Day.* New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

—*The Rich Kinsman.* By STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D. New-York: Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

Marvels of Burglars' Ingenuity—A New Plan to Circumvent Them—The Telegraph in the Household.

With all the machinery, more or less complex, employed for the preservation of our lives and property, notwithstanding bars and bolts and scores of policemen, supposed to guard our doors, burglaries and even assassinations are unfortunately of too frequent occurrence. If notable attention has been paid of late to the construction of houses, in order that they should be made as secure as possible, the thieves in the meanwhile have not been idle. Rascality has indeed been almost as progressive as anything else.

Let any one examine a burglar's kit of tools at a police-station, coming from some recent capture, and he will be amazed at the skill they evince in their manufacture. No jeweler's outfit can exceed them in finish. As to material, you will find they are made of only the most approved qualities of steel; as to mechanism, they are masterpieces of ingenuity. Firstly, they are constructed so as to accomplish the greatest amount of work with the smallest outlay of power, and, secondly, to do their business in the most noiseless way. A very pretty tool we saw some time ago. It was a triple auger. One turn of the handle set three bits revolving, cutting three holes, one-half an inch in diameter each, and about a quarter of an inch apart. In five minutes you could cut out an oak-panel, two inches thick, with it. Then there was a clever arrangement about it, which held the panel toward the operator, so that it could not fall outward and make a clatter. Another pretty thing was a double spring saw for cutting through iron. To each end was attached a rubber pad containing oil, which not only deadened the sound, but at every movement acted as a self-lubricator. Once a hole drilled through an iron shutter, and the saw in, it would cut like a hot knife through butter, and as to an inch-bolt, it would have been like a parsnip.

If the best protection against counterfeiting is to produce bank-plates of such a high order of merit as to design and execution that no rascals can be found clever enough to imitate them, obviously the best way to thwart the ingenuity enlisted on the side of burglars is to prevent the opportunity of its exercise. The telegraph, as an instrument used for the capture of thieves, is well known. Your bond robber has his swag all safe, and steps on the English steamer. He is just in sight of Liverpool, when his theft is discovered. Click goes the quick-tongued messenger, fathoms deep under perhaps the very keel of the ship in which he sails. Before he has reached the shore, his crime is known and the handcuffs await him. How to use this method for the better protection of our houses, has occupied for some years the attention of some gentlemen well known as telegraphers, and has resulted in the formation of the American District Telegraph Company. All the streets of New-York and Brooklyn are to be united by a network of wires, communicating with an infinity of branch offices called district offices. In each of these district offices, night and day, a certain number of policemen and messengers, in the pay of the Company, are to be on duty. A connecting wire is carried into your house, an instrument placed there and you are *en rapport* with an office. Suppose you are a lady, all alone in your house. Your husband has suddenly been called away, in fact, for the nonce, you are an unprotected female. It is night. What is that you hear? A very suspicious sound. Not quite a gnawing nor a scratching. It stops for a moment—then goes on again. Now it is a distinct sawing and filing you hear, at a shutter. You are too paralyzed to scream. There are robbers in the house. You very quietly stretch your arm out to the machine at the head of your bed, just apply one finger to it, and instantly an alarm is sounded at the office, and in three minutes a policeman is thundering at your door and inquires, "What is the matter?" Say it turns out only to be a strange cat. Well, it makes no difference. It is some satisfaction to know it was even that, and your fears are appeased. Suppose a smell of smoke pervades your house, and you are afraid there is fire. You go to the instrument, tick it, and in a few minutes comes help. Not only will the Company give their assistance for these graver accidents of the household, but they propose to attend to any of those sudden emergencies which arise, classed under the general category of accidents happening in the best regulated families. Some one may be taken suddenly ill, requiring immediate medical care. The instrument is again brought into service. This time a different knob of the machine is touched. This brings a swift-footed messenger, who runs post-haste at your command for the doctor. Even an auspicious event, anxiously looked for, requiring the physician and the nurse can be attended to by the easy method. Your minor details of domestic economy, may find here too their solution. Biddy may be very much the worse for liquor, and openly defying the united efforts of the house to turn her out, a single finger on the telegraph brings help, and tranquility is once more restored. Your water-pipes burst, your house and furniture stand the chance of being ruined, you send your signal, and in a twinkling the plumber is on hand. Your mother-in-law comes *à l'improviste*, and you want a sumptuous repast served with fairy-like promptitude; you call a messenger, and for thirty cents he is waiting to run one full hour all over town in your service, to the butcher's, the restaurant, or the confectioner.

A great deal of very beautiful machinery has been especially invented for the use of the Company. One very important point is, that the instrument in the house requires no battery. There is no chance of upsetting chemicals on your carpets. The machine can stand on the mantel-piece, if you like, as would a bedroom clock. The instant the signal is made it is received automatically at the nearest district office, and the precise number and locality of your house indicated—like, as a local variation, if the burglar should attempt to cut the wires, prior to a robbery, the thief stands no chance; instantly the fact records itself at the office, the alarm is sounded, and somebody hurries to the spot to see what has happened. The difference between the burglar-alarms and that of the District Telegraph Company is that, while the former only puts you on your guard, the latter sends some one instantly to your side. Perhaps over-timid people might employ both methods, and thus be absolutely burglar-proof.

NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

The Tichborne Case—[illegible]—Parliament—[illegible]

From Our Own Correspondent.

MALVERN, England, Saturday, Jan. 27, 1872.

The Attorney-General has got to the end of the third week of his opening speech for the defendant in the Tichborne case, and he is so far from being through that it seems likely to last two or three weeks longer. Solid hard work as one reads it in seven or eight columns of the smallest type in the largest London journal. And what a job for the reporters! When the Attorney-General had been hard at it for sixteen days, he apologized for taking up so much of the valuable time of the Court and jury; but his wigged Lordship graciously assured him that he had not uttered a superfluous syllable, and the foreman of the historic jury was equally polite. But this long-winded lawyer sometimes takes three or four weeks to cross-examine a witness, being paid by the day as well as the job. Would the stream of eloquence dry up were it not for the "refreshers?" When the speech is at last ended then will come the witnesses, and the trenchant cross-examinations of Sergeant BALLANTINE. Have the gentlemen of the jury made up their minds? Does the Court know her own mind? As to the Tichborne bonds, I can hear of no quotations. The Court-room is engaged for this trial until May, but it is likely to last through the Summer.

THE CASE FOR THE DEFENSE.

But with all the nine points of possession in favor of the defendant, his lawyers are not making easy work of the case. If it were so sure that this man is a low, scoundrelly impostor, would the Attorney-General talk six weeks before he called his first witness? If this man is ARTHUR ORTON, and a vulgar, impudent pretender to the name, title and estates, why take so much time about it? It may seem a dreadful bore to you, but there are multitudes of people all over England who have read every word of the trial so far, and, if they live, and keep eyesight and senses, will go on to the end.

PARLIAMENT.

I am more interested in the early meeting of Parliament, and the trials that await the Prime Minister. The Conference of Nonconformists at Manchester went down on their loyal knees to sympathize with the Queen in her rejoicings over the recovery of the Prince of WALES, and then went on talking about CROMWELL and Church disestablishment. They will not have Mr. FORSTER's Education bill at any price. If it is not changed to suit them they will desert Mr. GLADSTONE in a body. They will not vote for any Liberal who does not promise to support Mr. MIALL's Disestablishment bill, and the Birmingham League on the education question. The present act treats Church of England, Roman Catholics and Dissenters all alike; but, of course, the Anglicans have the advantage in number and organization here, the Presbyterians in Scotland, and the Catholics in Ireland. And it is here that the shoe pinches the foot of the Manchester Nonconformists. If Cardinal CULLEN is to have rates and taxes, Government money, for teaching little boys and girls *Paters* and *Aves*, they will have none of it, and will take the first opportunity that offers to upset the Ministry. Not that they are opposed to a religious school education, if it could be all of their sort, or something besides that of the Establishment, or complete Popery. Rather than these, they shake hands with Mr. BRADLAUGH. But Mr. GLADSTONE can scarcely be beaten by such a combination. The Scotch and Irish will stand by him if they get fair play, —that is what they want; and he can rely upon the united support of the Conservatives. This is delicate ground for a politician, but it is a difficult position every way. The ballot must pass at all hazards. Mr. BRUCE promises a Liquor bill which will suit everybody, especially the great brewers; and the advocates of a Permissive bill, or Maine law, in every parish that chooses to enact one, must wait awhile.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The questions which the Ministry must answer as soon as the session opens are really alarming, and the worst of all for a sensitive Ministry, and a Premier whom Mr. ROEBUCK charges with "feminine vindictiveness," are those that will be asked about the *Alabama* Treaty. The *Saturday Review* informs us that "the admission of the American claims is simply inconceivable; but, if they are taken into formal consideration, the treaty will be conspicuously exhibited in its true character of *an abject capitulation*. * * * The mere discussion of the question will prove that the English Government preferred to dissension with the United States the possible payment of a sum equal to half the cost of the twenty years' war with the French Republic and Empire." In fact, the *Saturday* cyphers out that it would have been cheaper for England to have recognized Confederate independence, and join France in helping to secure it. This, it says, "would have cost only an annual expenditure of some fifty millions, while abstinence from all participation is taxed at ten times the amount." Of course we expect all this from the *Saturday*, but even the *Spectator* is tearfully indignant. The American demands, it says, are,

"If not sharp practice, wholly unworthy of a great country like the United States, and explicable only by some oral communication, of which we have heard nothing, and which we can hardly believe to have taken place. Still, our own Government ought to inform us explicitly whether any such explanation can be offered. If it can, we fear our negotiators have been taken in, and do not deserve the credit they had, we believed, fairly won. If it cannot, we fear the United States are guilty of a policy which can hardly be called honorable, and is certainly quite unworthy."

In such a case Americans have a ready remedy. The Senate can refuse to ratify a treaty, and that is the end of it. Here, if Mr. GLADSTONE chose to sell the entire Kingdom for a mess of pottage, there is no going back of the bargain. A single diplomatist binds his country and all posterity—as long as they choose to be bound. There will be music when the matter comes up for discussion, however, for though nothing can be changed, a Ministry may be punished.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION.

There are army and navy questions; an India question, which Prof. FAWCETT talks alarmingly about; sanitary questions, hinging on typhoid attacking royalty; and many more. But these domestic concerns can be patched up, or compromised, or, at the worst, postponed. But how can you expect a nation to bear national humiliation—as they seem determined to consider this matter of the *Alabama* Treaty? But the clauses have been read over again, and we are assured today that two of them, if closely construed, as the American Constitution used to be, will keep out all extraneous matters.

TWO PARDONS.

The Home Secretary, who decides matters of life and death in the Queen's name, has decided that neither Rev. Mr. WATSON, who killed his wife, nor Miss EDMUNDS, who tried to poison all the children in Brighton, shall be hanged. I suspect that Her Majesty, who is planning a great thanksgiving service at St. Paul's, did not wish to have the shadow of the gallows fall so near. The poor, friendless, penniless old man, escaped into customary madness, finds refuge in [illegible] asylum for life. He has no other asylum. Messrs. LONGMANS, who published his learned but dull books, have lost two hundred pounds by them. As for Miss EDMUNDS, she was as mad as a March hare, and as soon as two doctors, sent by Mr. BRUCE without any lawyers to bedevil them, had examined her, they found her quite crazy enough to be sent to the great Government asylum, kept exclusively for criminal lunatics—as they are called; of course they mean lunatics who have been charged with crime.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

Our literary news just now is of the meagerest. "George Elliott" gives one book, which may be as good as *Adam Bede*—but it is published in four parts, at intervals of three months, at five shillings a part. If interesting, it is too long to wait. Mr. TENNYSON and Mr. BROWNING have published poems, and no friend of either will pretend that they are any credit to their authors. There should be a rigid censorship on uncertain, unreliable poets. When a man has done good work, and made himself fame, he should not be allowed to put it in peril. The only novelty you are likely to see over there is *Jerry*, an American novel, of a strong Yankee type, giving also some New-York [illegible] description of some p[illegible] social [illegible] by an American [illegible] resident in England [illegible] care very little where [illegible] because geography is a very rare accomplishment.

MONADNOCK.

ITALY.

The Meeting of Parliament—The Ministry and the Nation's Finances—The Clergy and the People—Popular Instruction—The Republican Sentiment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Tuesday, Jan. 16, 1872.

Parliament came together again yesterday, after the vacation of three weeks. There has been some slight prospect of a Ministerial crisis, and we do not know but it may yet be precipitated. A Commission of fifteen members was appointed before the December adjournment to examine the financial scheme of the Cabinet, and make a report, to enlighten opinion, and assist Parliament in its action. The scheme of the Ministry is pretty wide in its scope, having in view not only the covering of the deficit for the current twelve months, but making provision for the exigencies of a period of five years. The Committee is divided in opinion, and we are soon to know whether they are to recommend to the Legislature the rejection of the plan chalked out by the Crown counselors, or only propose such modifications as may be accepted without a breaking down of the Ministerial measure.

ATTITUDE OF THE POPE.

It is announced that on the 22d of the present month the Pope will hold another Consistory, and new Bishops will be made. The flatteries which a year ago the Vatican was so ready to bestow upon Protestant Prussia, seems now to be offered to Russia. A hope has sprung up that Russia, for no sufficient reason yet stated, is going to do something to help re-establish the Pope on his temporal throne. It appears that some Russian ladies, high in society, with connections by marriage with Italy, have been allowed by their Government to do what they have not been permitted before, to go to the Vatican as half-political agents, and manifest an unusual interest in the Pope's cause. If Russia has any special purpose to serve, in trying to use the Pontiff as her agent, one may look beyond Italy in searching for the object.

THE CLERGY AND THE PEOPLE.

There are some who do not despair of yet inducing the priests to come forward and do something toward making the new Italy. In Protestant communities the effort of the clergy of the best class, or those capable of aspirations above the strifes of mere sectarian partisanship, is to raise to the highest level the moral, social and religious standard. And here in Italy how much good these tens of thousands of priests might do if, with a true education, their powers were devoted to the improvement of the society in which they live. But that is the actual condition of preparation for so patriotic a work, of the immense company of those upon whom rests in so large a degree the responsibility of the intellectual and religious welfare of this nation of five and twenty millions of souls! After the daily mass and private offices are said, the greater part of the priests dawdle away the day in idleness, stimulating slightly the nervous system by filling their noses with snuff of the very commonest quality. Most of them have a sufficient knowledge of the bastard Latin of the church to carry them through the Liturgies; but how few of them have any acquaintance with the classics, those monuments of literary taste which do so much honor to the ancient Romans. In fact, it is not common to find among the priests those who have any ambition to make themselves acquainted with middle age, or contemporary, Italian literature. The names of Leopardi, Vico, Filangere, Tommaseo and Cantu are to their ears only sounds. They listen languidly to what you tell them about modern civilization, and the new duties which discoveries in social science have put upon all those who have a position as guides and teachers. When you think to stimulate in them the first faint ardor and aspiration for human progress, they grasp with a more rigid hold some sterile dogma of the middle ages. They will not admit that the Creator has established a law of development for the human mind. By the latest-published statistics we find that there are 174,000 priests in the Kingdom of Italy—a much larger number than we before supposed. If this report can be relied upon, Italy has seven so-called religious teachers to every thousand of the population. What an army this to carry on a warfare against ignorance and vice! But what is the actual state of the case in Rome itself, which of all the cities of the world, according to Catholic pretensions, should present the finest example of Christian civilization. Among the masses of the people, ignorance and filth, poverty and vagabondage, and no manly aspiration after a better social condition. The picture is a sad one; and the fact, which is proved by the testimony of every observer, is one to make honest Roman Catholics blush for the scandal which the Papacy has brought upon the Christian cause, of which it has made a vain effort to be the leader. The priests here not only favor ignorance, but give themselves an example of indolence. It is not pleasant to say these things, surrounded as I am by so many estimable Catholic friends, but truth demands that the declaration should be made, and many of these same friends confirm the declaration, aspiring and laboring as they are for a reform in the practices of their own church.

POPULAR INSTRUCTION.

The question of popular instruction presents nearly as many difficulties in Italy as in France. But with the good progress made in the past few years, it seems probable that Italy will have in operation a general system of elementary education before her French neighbor, embarrassed as she is with so many other political and social questions. The Government of Italy is so firmly seated, and has so complete a supremacy over the clerical party, as not to fear the menacing finger of any Monsignor Dupanloup who declares that there shall be no instruction of the people unless the Church has the exclusive direction of it. The pupil shall not be taught to read, write and cypher, unless the doctrines of the Immaculate Conception and the infallibility of the Pope are taught also. While the Church is left free, in its own sphere, to give instruction in all its dogmas, the Italians are determined that the public schools which they are laboring to establish shall not be schools of theology. With secular studies will be taught morality, civility of manners, and the principles of the Decalogue, without the systematic divinity of the Catholic establishment, whose equivocal patriotism inculcates the sacrifice of the country to the triumph of sectarian tyranny. Italy sends her greeting to the United States to see to it and never give up the last principles of liberty embodied in the system of popular instruction framed by the wise men of the past history of the country, and to hinder, at whatever cost, the villainous demagogues of the great cities from robbing the people of the glorious patrimony which American ancestors have left them.

THE REPUBLICAN SENTIMENT.

The Italians are watching with interest the progress of the [illegible] experiment which the French are making with the Republic. I think the majority here wish success to the French in all their honest undertakings, but desire most of all that that unsteady people may learn the first lesson which their terrible chastisement is calculated to teach—the necessity of keeping the peace. Many sensible Italians are laboring to emancipate this country from French influence; an effort which has now a better prospect than ever of success, since the prestige of France has been dissipated, and the solid practical results of the experiments of cold northern countries have gained so much favor. If French self-love, or chauvinism, will allow the people of that country to learn of Italy, they will find that the example given them here for the past ten years has been one of political prudence and practical good sense.

ANGELICO.

CUBA.

[illegible] of the Chinese—[illegible]—Financial [illegible]—Protestants [illegible]—Miscellaneous Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Sunday, Feb. 11, 1872.

Some Madrid journal and letters from Spain, received about three weeks ago, announced, what at first appeared to be an incredible story, but one which events are beginning to demonstrate a positive fact: The intention of the ultra-Spanish party to reopen the African slave-trade and to reduce the eighty thousand Chinese now in Cuba to a condition of slavery. Rumors of landings of two cargoes of slaves have been current, but there is no proof of their accuracy, and, although it would be comparatively easy to conceal detailed information from the public, the general fact would be known in a couple of days, and even the present régime, with the support of the casinos and volunteer element, would not dare to countenance an undertaking which of necessity would compel the Christian and civilized powers to interfere. But the enslaving of the Chinese is now a settled fact, and no matter what laws may have been passed in former years by the now disregarded Spanish Government, or by humane Captain-Generals who had, or pretended to have, some ideas of justice and a will of their own, instead of allowing themselves to be ruled by a camarilla, it must be confessed that at present all laws and ideas of justice are disregarded, and the Chinaman is made the innocent and suffering instrument to keep the authorities, casinos, volunteers and the mob in harmony and on good terms. The four classes depend on the products of agriculture to amass a fortune or to simply earn a living, and, in a political sense to raise a sufficiency of funds to pay the Spanish soldiers, who come here from the old country in order to allow the privileged classes to make money and run no risk of having their skin scratched. These classes live on the products of the negroes and Chinamen, and the more producers they can press into slavery, the larger will be the profits for them to divide. The Government was mistrusted by the Commission who demanded the enslaving of the Chinese, and therefore the Commission to press the Chinese into slavery was chosen from among the most noted and cruel slave-owners and former slave-traders. This can be seen from the following list of names: The President of the Commission is JULIAN ZULUETA, Ex-King of the slave-traders. The members, with the exception of Mr. JUAN ARIZA, the editor of the *Diario*, whose ideas are in perfect accord with his companions, are all owners of slaves and plantations, ultra adherents of the Spanish, and more particularly of the Carlist, party, and with one exception formerly in the slave trade and the buying and fitting out of slavers. As such another assortment could not be gotten together, and as the Chinese may, probably, at some future day be aided to obtain redress for the heinous crime now being perpetrated against them, a list of their names, to be held up by all lovers of justice and liberty as a list of shame, cannot be out of place. It runs thus: *Juan Atilano Colome, Marquis of Campo Florido, José Pla, Count Lagunillas*, Francisco F. Ibañez, Leon Lleo, *Pedro Sotolongo, Fernando Ilias*, Juan Toraya, Juan Arves, *Marquis Almendares*, Mamerto Pulido, *Francesco Calderon Kessel*, Manuel Calvo, Nicolas M. Valdiviesa, Lorenzo Pedro, Florencio Saez, Nicanor Troncoso, Jose Y. Vergara, Rufino Sainz, Manuel Marari. Those in italics are Cubans, the rest are Spaniards. The name of KESSEL may appear to belong to some German, but for the honor of Germany it is fortunate that the name belongs to a Cuban.

THE PART OF THE GOVERNMENT.

VALMASEDA, according to popular report, refused to sign any document which would make the burden resting on the Chinese more cruel than his proclamation of the 18th of December last, but a willing tool was found in Gen. FELIX FERRER, who is acting as Captain-General during VALMASEDA's absence, and who issued the following infamous order yesterday:

"The order of the 18th ult., which allows free Chinamen to leave for their country, is repealed until all Chinese are entered on the lists, (all Chinamen are already entered on the Police books, and the repeal is simply a subterfuge.) Chinamen are prevented from going from one place to another, (that is to say, they must remain at the place where they now reside, no matter if their business is ruined or if their lives depend on a change.) Free Chinamen will not receive any passports to leave the country, no matter when they first arrived, and only slave Chinamen (the document derisively calls them colonists) can be taken by their owners from one place to another. For the present the Government will not listen to any Chinamen who desire to become naturalized, (as Spanish citizens,) or to obtain a permit of residence." That is to say, an acting Captain-General, by a stroke of his pen, sets aside the Constitution of Spain and equality before the law, making the boasted *hidalguia* and *nobleza* of Spain a byword and a myth. Whether Mr. Secretary ARAISTEQUI had a hand in this pie is not positively known, but if his masters ordered him to, he had to obey.

The Consuls of England, France, Italy, Holland, Belgium and Denmark, are reported to be engaged in drawing up a protest against these slavery laws, and if Gov. MINOR or Mr. PLUMB were here now as Consuls, not a day would have passed before they would have made proper objections to the Government against this order. The Chinese have no Consul or other representative here, and they are now holding meetings in secret to see if some steps cannot be taken which would secure the good offices of the British Consul in their behalf. At any rate, the Spanish Government simply grinds the poor Chinaman in order to enrich the aristocratic and inhuman planter; the Government complains that many Chinamen have joined the insurgents, but so have thousands of negroes and fully as many native Spaniards.

PROTESTANTISM IN HAVANA.

Turning aside from politics to civilization, that is to say, to civilization in the American but not the Spanish signification of the word, it is worthy of note that the first baptism of an infant, not belonging to the Roman Catholic Church, but a Protestant, performed for the first time on the Island of Cuba took place on Tuesday last. The father of the child is Mr. DONELLY, engineer of the Toledo plantation, about eight miles from Havana. Rev. EDWARD KENNEY, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, being the officiating clergyman. Mr. KENNEY has been sent here by the American House of Bishops, and since his arrival here has held service to very large congregations on board of different men-of-war or at some hotel. The foreign residents are now taking the necessary steps to build or rent a chapel, and a number of Catalonians and some Cubans are desirous of joining the congregation. Mr. KENNEY is a very young man, and his earnest efforts have been crowned with success. With a Protestant baptism in Cuba, and the circumcision of a Jewish child at the City of Matanzas, we may still feel some hope that religion and religious liberty will yet take a firm foothold in all Spanish-American countries, although such a thing appears almost impossible.

A NEW INSTITUTION.

The first agricultural fair in the Island, which promises to become a permanent institution, has been held under the auspices of the natives of the Canary Islands, who, contrary to the majority of the Spaniards, prefer to continue their agricultural pursuits, nearly all the smaller planters in the Vuelta Abajo being Canaries or descendants of Canary Islanders. The *Voz de Cuba* says it is the intention of the principal Canary Islanders here to bring twenty thousand of their countrymen now in Venezuela to this island, and thus give agriculture in Cuba a great impetus. The project, if properly carried out, will be beneficial to Cuba.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The rare phenomenon of an aurora borealis was witnessed here on the night of the 4th, and a faint glimmer on the night of the 5th inst. This is the second time in thirty-seven years that such a spectacle has been beheld in this latitude. The number of men and women who read the destruction of the world in this sign, was large, and the latter took great care to go to church and pray that the calamity might be averted. The Government has issued an order forbidding the importation and sale of the matches manufactured by LIZARRE & SONS, at Saragossa, in Old Spain, because the boxes have an allegorical cover, picturing a woman with a red cap, and in Roman dress, and a negro bearing a bag on his shoulders, with the motto, "Viva Hispania sin Cuba," (Hurrah for Spain, without Cuba,) underneath. The young students are still confined in the Penitentiary, and the *Gaceta* has published an order confiscating all their property. The continuous confinement is telling on them, and their morals are receiving such finishing touches as they had not time to get previous to the Castañon affair. The students, however, no longer work in the streets, as they did during the first two weeks after sentence, but are kept quietly within the walls of the Penitentiary building, and their families are allowed to furnish them with any food they may desire. The stories circulated that the prisoners were maltreated and beaten by the prison officials are false. Efforts are now being made to secure their release.

QUASIMODO.

THE MEDICAL BILL.

An Extraordinary Measure Before the Legislature—A Board of Five Censors to Control the Medical Profession—What is Said of the Proposition.

The bill now before the Committee on Health of the Assembly, entitled "An Act to protect the people against quackery and crime," is watched with much interest by the members of the medical profession generally. It is claimed by some that its effect, if it becomes a law, will be to concentrate unwarrantable power in a ring of five physicians inimical to practitioners of the Homeopathic and Eclectic schools. On the other hand it is contended that the object of the bill is simply to put a stop to quackery and crime, and that the only way to accomplish the object sought is to place the power of suppression in the hands of a Board of Medical censors. That the public may judge of the value of the arguments, and for and against the proposed measure, we append a synopsis of the act:

The preamble to the act sets forth that it is generally conceded that voluntary associations of medical men, especially if organized under State laws, have hitherto exerted a very marked influence in the elevation both of the professional and moral standard of their members, for the public good, the State and County medical societies of this State having been especially conducive to such results, and that duly authorized and chartered medical colleges and universities in this country, and in other countries, provide ample and available means for the proper and the essential education of those who undertake to treat the diseases and the injuries of the people, thus rendering the illegitimate and fraudulent use of their privileges and their diplomas both inexcusable and criminal.

Section two makes a similar provision respecting all existing incorporated State medical societies, except that they shall be composed of delegates elected by ballot from each of the county medical societies, the number from each society to equal the number of members of Assembly from such county.

Sections 3 and 4, it is claimed, confer monstrous discretionary powers, and are therefore printed in full:

The first provides that the several county medical societies of this State shall, at their next annual meeting, elect by ballot five competent members from each of such societies, for censors, whose duty it shall be to secure the faithful execution of the provisions of this act in their respective counties. The term of office of the aforesaid censors shall be respectively one, two, three, four and five years, decided by lot immediately after their election; and the vacancy occurring each subsequent year shall be filled at the annual elections, by electing one censor, whose term of office shall be five years. The censors now in office in the various county societies of the State shall continue in office till the next annual election, and shall discharge the duties prescribed by this act till their successors in office be elected; and vacancies occurring in said body of censors by removal, resignation or death, may be filled at any stated meeting, by an election as at the annual meeting, the person thus elected filling the vacancy during the unexpired term.

Section 4 provides: That it shall be the duty of the aforesaid censors, and they are hereby empowered, *at their discretion* to summon before them, and to examine relative to professional qualifications, any person or persons resident in their respective counties, who, by sign or advertisement, or by any means whatever, offer their services to the public as practitioners of either medicine, surgery, or midwifery, or who by such sign or advertisement simply style themselves doctor; and if such examination satisfy said censors, that the person examined is qualified to practice, said censors may issue a certificate to such person expressive of the branches of the medical art they find said person qualified to practice.

Section 5 provides that every practitioner of medicine, surgery or midwifery in the State shall be required to obtain a certificate as such from the censors of some County or State society.

Section 9 makes it a misdemeanor to practice medicine without the license or diploma above described, to be approved by the censors, punishable by imprisonment not less than one month nor more than one year, or by a fine of $250, at the discretion of the Court, such fines to go into the treasury of the county medical society bringing the action.

There is naturally much feeling in regard to this bill, and it is said that the unlicensed physicians and owners of patent medicines are raising a large sum of money to prevent its passage. The physicians of the regular or old school claim that this measure is absolutely required to protect the public from the charlatans and professional humbugs, who often destroy instead of saving human life with their nostrums and ignorant practices. At the meeting of the State Medical Society at Albany, on the 6th February, the attention of the Society was called to the fact that the law compelling all practitioners to join a county medical society in order to enforce a claim at law for professional services rendered, had never been repealed, although the penalty for non-compliance has been removed. The New-York County Medical Society was chartered in 1806, and laws affecting it were passed in 1813, 1818, 1827, 1830, 1844 and 1866. It is claimed by some of its members that the proposed law only extends the power of censorship heretofore existing, and its sole object is to protect the practitioners of the "regular" school, and crowd out of the ranks quacks and others who impose upon the credulity of the public. They claim to be in favor of having the homeopathic and eclectic medical societies take similar action, and thus they will compel the worthy unlicensed practitioners to join some society, while the humbugs and quacks will be left out. In this way, the friends of the bill urge, will regular physicians of whatever school and the public both be protected.

As far as the New-York County Society is concerned, it is claimed that it has never been in any sense exclusive, factious or difficult of access. In support of this it is said that any person who has passed examination at any recognized university or college has always, upon presentation of his certificate, been duly elected.

In defense of the bill, they refer to the Code of Medical Ethics, which sets forth that "equally derogatory to professional character is it for a physician to hold a patient for any surgical instrument or medicine; or to dispense a secret nostrum, whether it be the composition or exclusive property of himself or of others. For if such nostrum be of real efficiency, any concealment regarding it is inconsistent with beneficence and professional liberality; and if mystery alone give it value and importance, such craft implies either disgraceful ignorance or fraudulent avarice. It is also reprehensible for physicians to give certificates attesting the efficacy of patent or secret medicines, or in any way to promote the use of them."

But on the other hand, many and apparently grave objections to the measure are urged. The physicians of the homeopathic and eclectic schools oppose it as placing them, virtually in the power of a ring of five practitioners of an opposite and antagonistic school of practice; while the owners of patent medicines, &c., see in it the death-blow to their business. But all the objections are not of the class referred to. Before us is the communication of a physician belonging to the New-York County Society, in which he protests in the strongest manner against the passage of this act.

Ole Bull's Account of His Visit to Ex-Secretary Seward.

From the Titusville (Penn.) Herald, Feb. 12.

OLE BULL informs us that he passed a very pleasant time at Gov. SEWARD's house at Auburn, N. Y., on Wednesday last, on the occasion of his concert in that city, and that he found the veteran statesman in remarkably good health, and engaged with great ardor in preparing for the press, reminiscences of his recent grand journey round the globe. A representative of a well-known Eastern publishing house was at Gov. SEWARD's on the same occasion, consulting with reference to the illustrations, which are to accompany the interesting record of the statesman's travels and adventures in either hemisphere, in tropical Mexico, in ice-bound Alaska, among the Celestials and the Orientals as well as European nations.

OLE BULL pronounces the mind of the sage of Auburn as active, profound and brilliant as ever, unaffected by the paralysis of his arms, which causes him some inconvenience, but does not diminish the flow of his spirits, his powers of conversation, or his interest in public affairs. Gov. SEWARD feels no concern or apprehension about the present commotion in England growing out of the present phase of the *Alabama* claims. He has no doubt about England's being willing and anxious to settle our bill peaceably, on our terms, at no distant day. She cannot, as he believes, afford to do otherwise, and is sensible enough to realize that her interest lies that way. It was pleasant to hear that distinguished artist glow with artistic enthusiasm as he dilated on Gov. SEWARD's great services to the country.

Unusual Proceedings in a Church.

From the Troy Times, Feb. 13.

JAS. F. KELLY, Recorder of the City of Cohoes, and a gentleman resident on Harmony Hill, hire a pew together in St. Bernard's Church, in that place. The pew accommodates five persons. Three sittings belong to Mr. KELLY, and the remainder to the other man. KELLY brought four persons to church with him yesterday morning, and asked the other occupant of the pew, who was already in his place, to vacate and make room for his party. This he refused to do, whereupon the Recorder divested himself of his overcoat and attempted to eject him by force. Failing in this, he went out and issued a warrant in his own name, and placed it in the hands of Sergt. STAATS, who went to the church and arrested the offending member for presuming to hold on to his own in opposition to the mandate of "his Honor." At the examination this morning the Recorder dismissed the case, stating that he had no complaint to make. However, the abused party does not propose to let the matter drop so easily, and has sworn out a Supreme Court writ against the Recorder for assault and battery, and false imprisonment, and placed it in the hands of P. D. NIVER.

CANCELED STAMPS.

The Collecting Mania—Stamp-Albums—Some Interesting Facts About Old and Rare Specimens—A Ridiculous Idea.

Civilization, we are informed by philosophers, gives a factitious value to many things that are in themselves utterly worthless. A striking instance of the truth of this assertion is found in the present mania for collecting canceled postage-stamps, to some of which a value has been extended which seems preposterous. For plain three-cent stamps of a certain description, no less than $75 is vainly offered, and the collectors who make the proposal would willingly travel hundreds of miles to buy them at that price. The present form of the stamp mania has taken the shape of very neat albums, with spaces on the cardboard sheets for the various issues of this and other countries. As an aid to the exertions of novices in collecting, in each space is printed the description of the stamp and its probable price. The whole affair is very thoroughly got up, and exhibits an amount of painful research which is surprising. One cannot but regret that the same industry, patience and sagacity should not have been turned to something of a more practical nature. The earliest issues in America, according to this book, appear to have been in 1845, but these first stamps were provisional, and were not regularly under the Government until 1847. These provisional issues are not specially dear, and can almost all be had for five cents apiece. The first issued by Uncle Sam were for twenty-five cents, ten cents and five cents, and intended for newspapers only. These are quite large and handsome, and a completed set of the three kinds is worth a dollar. Of the small stamps for letters, the head of WASHINGTON, of a blue color, is alone worth ninety cents. In 1861 there was an issue known as the Carrier's Stamps issue, but these being very plentiful, are not specially dear. The blue eagle, the black horseman, and the red horseman, can all be had for a cent apiece, but the green steam-ship and the blue steam-engine cost twelve cents. The landing of COLUMBUS, of the same series, is fifteen cents, while the Declaration of Independence, in green and purple colors, is worth twenty-four cents. The national shield and flag of that patriotic time, splendid in blue and carmine, taxes the purse of the collector to the extent of thirty-one cents, and the head of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, for which there is a fierce demand, cannot be obtained for less than ninety cents.

After the Southern States had seceded there was a brief interregnum of authority, during which each Postmaster down South issued stamps upon his own authority from patterns evolved from his own inner consciousness. This sweet moment of confusion, dear to the Collector's heart, lasted nearly a month, and naturally a great many extraordinary specimens of stamps were brought forth. These are eagerly sought for by individuals with albums, and for two specimens—one from the Post-office at Petersburg, the other from Pleasant Shades—$75 apiece is unavailingly offered. It is asserted that not more than ten of either issue are in existence, and that these are in the possession of wealthy amateurs who will not part with them. The next in value to these two are the stamps from the Island of Reunion. This isle belongs to France, and is situated in the Indian Sea next to Mauritius, sometimes known as the Isle of France. Up to 1865 this little spot in the Eastern Ocean issued its own stamps, but after that time it was supplied from the Department in France. For any of the native stamps the sum of $25 is asked. Collectors whose ambition is confined to the issue at present in use can obtain at stores in Nassau-street Greek, Russian and Turkish stamps for three cents apiece. Those from Asia, however, are much more expensive, as are also those from the Ionian Islands, which were formerly under the protectorate of England. At that period they were supplied with stamps from London in denominations of one penny, three pennies and sixpence. A set of these costs eighty-five cents. Stamps from India are not dear, but from Hong-Kong and Shanghai cost respectively seventy-five cents. These have on them the new effigies of the Queen of England, which occurs more frequently in a collector's album than any other. The stamps bearing it from New-Zealand and the States of Australia are not dear, and can be had for five cents. The Japanese have followed suit with European nations, and have started a postal system in imitation of the American. Of the first and present issue there are four in a set, and these fetch seventy-five cents. Canadian stamps have an average tariff of three cents apiece, many of them not being marked with the Queen's head, but having the likeness of a beaver.

There is another form of collecting which seems to be pretty general, and which has nothing whatsoever to recommend it. Through some extraordinary way a notion has been spread abroad by rumor that the person who collects 1,000,000 cancelled postage stamps will receive a reward of $500. It is difficult to understand how such a story could have originated, since no argument could possibly be adduced why any reward should be given for anything so idiotic. It is of a piece with the idea prevalent once in England, among the lower classes, that the man who could decipher the hieroglyphics of Egypt would obtain a prize of $10,000. One ground for this belief is found in the rumor that a firm engaged in manufacturing Scotch wood or papier-maché of some description, offers the reward for the stamps, as they are a necessity in the manufacture. It is manifest that such an assumption is absurd, and that a manufacture that depended upon such materials would be impossible, from the fastuous supply of the article, and also from its high price. Stamps come to the Post-office of New-York in sheets of 100, which are about a foot square. These are of many denominations, and amount in value to about $2,000,000 a year. Of these stamps, nine-tenths are of two and three cent denominations. The amount, therefore, in circulation in the vicinity must range from sixty millions to ninety millions, supposing that the arrivals are about equal to the departures, which is very probably the case. A million of stamps would be about 416 quires of paper, or twenty-one reams of sheets containing each 100. It would make a column one foot square and nearly five feet high. Now, if this is to take the place of wood and be sold at the rate of Scotch wood, or even papier-maché, the price of $500 for such a mass would be infinitely too high. Yet the enthusiasts who are bitten by this folly still uphold that if they get the million and advertise the fact, they are sure to get the money, and when pressed hard for reasons for such a statement, they invariably know some one who knows an apocryphal young women who did collect the million and who did get the money. Nor do they take into consideration the time required for such a collection. With the help of friends, a regular steady gain of 100 a week would be a great thing, yet this would be only 5,200 a year. To collect a million at this rate would require 192 years. Persons whose influence in society would enable them to collect faster, are not likely to use it for so ridiculous an end.

Those collectors who confine their efforts to more legitimate and sensible ends are not entirely without reward. A good collection of American stamps may be considered worth $300, and has repeatedly brought about that sum at fancy fairs. Most of these enterprises have been undertaken from charitable motives, and it seldom happens that there is a church festival at which a stamp album is neither sold nor made the prize of a lottery.

Ohio and Maine for Grant.

A member of the Republican State Central Committee of Ohio telegraphs that in Columbus, on Wednesday evening, at one of the largest Republican caucuses ever held in the State, participated in by the Committee and leading members of the party from all sections of the State, resolutions were unanimously adopted indorsing the Administration of President GRANT, and declaring their desire for his renomination. The caucus also voted in favor of the nomination of Ex-Gov. WILLIAM DENNISON for Vice-President. The State Convention was fixed for Wednesday, March 27.

The caucus of the Republican members of the Maine Legislature, in Augusta, on the same evening elected four delegates-at-large from Maine to the Republican National Convention, and adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That ULYSSES S. GRANT and SCHUYLER COLFAX are the first choice of the Republicans of Maine as candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, and with their names inscribed upon our banners, the old Dirigo State will lead the column in the Presidential contest of 1872, and come out of the fight with the round majority of 20,000 votes.

The Bangor *Whig* says: "There can be no question of the satisfaction with which the talismanic names of GRANT and COLFAX have been received by an overwhelming majority of the Republican party, and that is the token under which the Republicans of this State are already girding their loins for the fight." The Lewiston *Journal* says: "It cannot be denied that the great body of the Republican voters of the country—the men who neither hold nor seek office—desire the renomination and re-election of GRANT and COLFAX." The Portland *Press* says: "As the Republicans of Maine were among the first to declare for Gen. GRANT in 1868, let them in 1872 be foremost to indorse an Administration that has so faithfully redeemed its pledges to the country by declaring, with no uncertain sound, for GRANT and COLFAX for under these leaders victory is assured." These, with the Augusta *Journal*, which holds similar views, are the leading Republican papers of Maine.

ALBANY MATTERS.

The Committee of Seventy's Charter Ordered to a Third Reading.

A New Charter to be Offered After the Recess.

Political Reminiscence of Tom Fields and Mr. Tilden.

The Brooklyn Bulkhead Line to be Raised.

The Pilot Board to Appoint the Captain of the Port.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 16, 1872.

The Seventy's Charter was up for the last time in Committee of the Whole this morning, and subjected to a little final tinkering under the order of "general amendments." Col. HAWKINS presented six amendments that had been agreed upon by the framers of the Charter during the night, and all of which were adopted without discussion. They, together with others proposed by different members of the House, will be found in the general report of the proceedings. The main feature of interest in the discussion today was a passage at arms between Mr. TILDEN and TOM FIELDS, arising out of an amendment proposed by Mr. FOLEY, that the first election under the Charter should take place on the second Tuesday in April instead of the third Tuesday in March. Mr. TILDEN supported the amendment with more warmth than he has displayed on any other subject before the House this evening, and claimed that it was utterly impracticable to hold an election so soon as the third Tuesday in March. He warned members against voting down amendments too hastily, and, as his wont, indulged in reminiscences of the past, going back as far as 1846, when he was a member of the Convention that framed the present Constitution of the State. He recalled with pride the protest made by him in that Convention against the present Judiciary system of the State, and claimed that the experience of the last twenty-five years had proved the correctness of the views expressed by him at that time. While thus felicitating himself on his prophetic wisdom of a quarter of a century ago, he was interrupted by TOM FIELDS, who wished to ask if his recollection of the Convention of 1846 did not include the fact that the sentiments of that body as expressed in their debates were not almost unanimous in favor of a representative in the Legislature being a resident of the district in which he ran for Assemblyman. Mr. TILDEN replied that he had no such recollection; to which FIELDS rejoined that if he would turn to such a page of the debates, he would find such to be the case. After Mr. TILDEN had concluded his remarks, FIELDS launched upon the House one of his old-fashioned speeches of last Winter, which could be heard at least half a mile distant if it had been delivered in the open air, and in which he gave Mr. TILDEN's memory, as well as his past political record, a very severe jostling. He accused him of eating his own words about Republican carpet-baggers in the South, and deserting the time-honored principles of the Democratic Party of which he was the late leader, and which had always held the doctrine that the people should be represented by residents of their own district. In going out of his district to run as a candidate for Assemblyman, he had become as truly a carpet-bagger as any Massachusetts man who represented a South Carolina constituency in Congress, and his mouth was forever closed hereafter against the denunciations he had hitherto hurled against the present Administration and the Republican Party. He accused him, with others, of having been instrumental in running a candidate for Assembly in his (FIELDS') district who resided in Oneida County, and said that if it was right and Democratic to go three hundred miles for a candidate to represent the Nineteenth District of New-York City, it was equally right to go three thousand miles. FIELDS was several times called to order for not confining himself to the question before the House, but Mr. EASTMAN, who occupied the chair, rather seemed to enjoy the fun, as did most of the Republican members, and permitted the speaker to go on. As neither FIELDS nor TILDEN is ranked among the friends of the charter that was under consideration, no great amount of sympathy was expended by the Reform members for either party, while it was both a novel and an enjoyable spectacle to the Republicans, who have had so much bickering among themselves this session, to witness a combat between two Democratic lions. Mr. TILDEN did not deign any reply to FIELDS' onslaught, and the House resumed the consideration of FOLEY's amendment, which was adopted by a large majority. After "amendments generally" had all been disposed of, Mr. ALVORD moved to strike out the enacting clause of the charter for the purpose of giving an opportunity to discuss its general merits. He then proceeded to argue for half an hour or more against the whole charter, claiming, *first*, it was a doubtful question of law whether the Legislature had the power to shorten the term of the Mayor or Aldermen of New-York without abolishing the offices held by them; *second*, that the charter was a bad one, and erroneous in principle, because it created too many departments with too many heads, divided instead of concentrating responsibility, gave the Mayor as executive officer too little power, and was utterly at variance with the theory of the United States Government, which he regarded as a model; and, *third*, that the cumulative voting feature of the charter was of doubtful constitutionality, and almost certain to fail of its object in practice. At the close of his remarks, it being 2 P. M., he moved that the Committee rise, report progress, and ask to sit again, which was carried without much opposition. After getting into Assembly, Mr. FORT moved to disagree with the report of the Committee and order the charter to a third reading, and on that motion he called the previous question, which was ordered by a large majority. The yeas and nays were called, and the charter was ordered to a third reading, by a vote of 67 to 35. There were seventeen absentees besides Mr. ELY, deceased, of whom, it is thought by the friends of the charter, there will be a sufficient number to make up the sixty-five votes required for its final passage. Three Reform Democrats, Messrs. OAKLEY, OSGOOD and PAIGE, voted to order it to a third reading, together with two Tammany Democrats, JACOBS and HILL. All the remaining Democrats voted with the Republicans, who oppose the charter. The programme of the enemies of the charter is, when it comes up for a third reading, after the recess, to move to substitute in its place another charter, which is to be perfected in the meantime, and printed for the examination of members. I do not think it will succeed, and am confident that the Seventy's charter will pass the Assembly on the first day after the recess.

Gen. SICKLES was present in the Assembly during a portion of the session today. He called on Gov. HOFFMAN this morning, and will leave here for Niagara Falls to-morrow.

BROOKLYN BULKHEAD LINE.

The owners of property in the City of Brooklyn, fronting on the East River, very generally united in a petition, some weeks ago, that the Legislature would authorize the Governor to request the President of the United States to direct the Bureau of Engineers to raise the pier head line established in front of said city in 1857, and report their conclusions to the Legislature. The Committee on Commerce and Navigation, to which the petition was referred, this morning reported a joint resolution, calling upon the Governor to apply to the President to direct the Engineers to make the report asked for by the petitioners.

HARBOR MASTERS' BILL.

Mr. BENEDICT introduced a bill in the Senate this morning giving the Commissioners of Pilots in the City of New-York the power to appoint a Captain of the Port and eleven Harbor Masters, to be subject to his orders. All Harbor Masters must be ship-masters holding certificates from the Ship-masters' Association, or a full-branch pilot for the Port of New-York, duly licensed by said Commissioners of Pilots. All the Harbor Masters must reside either in New-York or Brooklyn, and they are prohibited from being interested in any vessel or steam-tug navigation in the Port of New-York. Each of them must give security in the sum of ten thousand dollars for the faithful performance of his duty, the bonds to be filed in the office of the New-York County Clerk. The Captain of the Port is to divide the port into eleven districts, and assign one Harbor-master to each district. The Harbor-masters are to be uniformed. The Captain of the Port shall collect all fees. The said Board of Pilot Commissioners shall receive out of the fees so collected one thousand dollars per annum each, as salary. The Harbor-masters are to have power to assign the place of every ship and vessel within their several districts. The Captain of the Port is authorized to hear and examine into all complaints against any Harbor-master, and to suspend any of them charged with malfeasance, subject to review by the Pilot Commissioners. All fines and penalties collected under the act to go to the New-York Hospital.

The Terwilliger Investigating Committee will hand in their report to-morrow.

The Wood Investigation—Rapid Transit Schemes—A Bright Prospect for the Committee's Charter.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—The Senate Special Committee on the Wood investigation will report to-morrow. The testimony is very voluminous, which is the principal cause of the delay in making the report. The report will be merely a submission of the evidence for the consideration of the Senate, without expressing any opinion or conclusion arrived at on the part of the Committee. It is understood, however, that the testimony does not, in the minds of the Committee, sustain the charges made or insinuated by Mr. WOOD's enemies. A final hearing was had this evening, before the Joint Railroad Committee of the two Houses, on the quick transit schemes for New-York. An agreement or understanding is said to have been arrived at among the competitors for four or five of the different schemes, which will facilitate the action of the Committee, and probably result in the adoption of a charter for an underground road that will command the necessary capital for its speedy construction. All the projectors for a road under Broadway, except the Pneumatic Tunnel, have combined together for an amendment to the Central Underground charter already in existence, which will permit the company to change its route to Broadway, running from Bowling-green to Union-square, and thence in two branches, one on the east and the other on the west side of the City to Harlem River. The road is to be a double tunnel after the plan projected by Col. VANDENBURGH. It is affirmed that nearly every property-holder on Broadway favors this settlement of the railroad war, and will unite in asking the Legislature to pass the amendments asked for. All hazard of a veto is thus avoided, as Gov. HOFFMAN will sign such a bill without hesitation. This will leave but one other feasible plan of quick transit now before the Legislature for the Committee to consider, and that is Mr. GILBERT's scheme for an atmospheric elevated road in the Bowery and Third-avenue, which he terms the Ad Interim Road, in view of the facility and cheapness of its construction. No opposition to this scheme has appeared from any quarter, and as it does not conflict with any of the other projects, it will probably secure the favorable action of the Committee. The first Executive session of the Committee will be held on Tuesday, the first day after the recess, when the definite action will be taken on one or more of the bills. The Committee are determined to give New-York a chance for quick transit, to report all the bills before them, and to recommend the passage of each and every one. The talk this evening on the subject of the Seventy's Charter is very encouraging for its passage. Mr. ALVORD, Mr. HUSTED and others, who have been regarded as its sworn enemies, say they shall very likely vote for it, and that their only object in voting against ordering it to a third reading today was that further time might be given for amending it in Committee of the Whole after the recess. Mr. ALVORD is going to New-York during the recess to ascertain for himself whether the charter meets the wishes of the mass of citizens, and if he finds this to be so, he says he will support it. Gen. SICKLES urges all Republicans who consult him on the subject to vote for the charter by all means. Mr. WHEELER and Mr. BLUMENTHAL, who have done the hard work of the Committee of Seventy here for the last three weeks, are confident that their labors will be crowned with success. S.

Fast and Loose Twombly—What His Constituents Think of His Vote Against the Charter.

The intelligence in the evening papers of the action of the Legislature with regard to the proposed Charter of the Committee of Seventy, has excited much indignation in the City, more especially in the Eleventh Ward, which has the misfortune to be represented by Mr. HORATIO TWOMBLY. It was notorious, previous to the November elections, that Mr. TWOMBLY was affiliated with the party popularly known as the Greeleyites, but he professed to be a thorough-going Reformer, and much sympathy was felt for him because he was counted out in the most barefaced manner on a previous occasion, by the Tammany Democracy. His nomination was therefore supported by the respectable men of the Ward, who are very straight Republicans, without the slightest taint of Tammanyism or Greeleyism. When the news arrived last evening that he had voted against the charter going to a third reading, there was quite a ferment. One of the most influential gentlemen of the Ward, a well-known lawyer, who has had considerable share in molding the charter, spoke of the advisability of requesting him to resign, and it is almost certain that this course will be taken. Measures are being arranged at the present moment to that end, and when Mr. TWOMBLY arrives at his house in Lafayette-place he will be called on by a few of his constituents, who will request an explanation of his infamous betrayal of the trusts confided to him. The Ward is in favor of the charter by a large majority, as far as can be ascertained without a formal vote, and the disappointment felt at the probable ending of the affair is proportionately great.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17—1 A. M.—The barometer has continued to remain low since Thursday night in Maine, with diminishing north-west winds in New-England. The low barometer, which was in Missouri, has moved eastward over Kentucky, accompanied by light snow from Iowa to Maryland, and rain from Missouri to Virginia and Georgia. Light winds have circulated around the centre of lowest pressure, increasing to brisk at a few stations only. Light north-east winds have set in on the Middle Atlantic coast, and westerly winds, with rising barometer and clear weather are now reported in the Gulf States. Low barometer and rain have been reported from the Pacific coast.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably fall during Saturday morning from South Carolina to New-Jersey, the lowest pressure moving eastward over Cape Hatteras; cloudy weather, possibly with light snow, be confined to New-York and Southern New-England, followed by clearing weather on Saturday afternoon from the Middle States westward; the north-east winds generally back to north-west; an area of low barometer extend eastward into the Missouri Valley.

Fresh and brisk, but not dangerous winds, are anticipated for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts during Saturday morning.

IN NEW-YORK CITY.

Yesterday the thermometer marked, at 6 A. M., 21°; 11 A. M., 31°; 2 P. M., 37°; 7 P. M., 33°; 11 P. M., 30°. Barometer, 29.90, 29.90, 29.84, 29.82. Corresponding date, last year, 29°, 39°, 46°, 42°. There are no indications of snow.

The Ferry Pilots Demand an Increased Salary.

A movement has just been started by the pilots engaged on the several lines of ferry-boats on the East River, running between New-York, Brooklyn, Greenpoint and Hunter's Point, with a view to obtain an increased salary of $25 per month. At present their average monthly salaries vary from $110 to $115 a month, and the application is based on the fact that they at present perform the two-fold duties of pilot and master. The Pilots' Association embraces about seventy-five men, who have acquired the most thorough knowledge of their profession, after very many years' experience, and it would be deemed imprudent to intrust the charge of the vessels to any less skillful hands. The movement is not intended as a threat to their employers, but is regarded rather as a just claim.

FRANCE.

Arms Believed to be Secreted in Paris—Death of the Ex-Private Secretary of the Ex-Emperor—M. Rouher's Carriage in the Funeral Attacked by a Mob.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—The police have information which leads them to believe that sixty thousand rifles and thirty cannon, with large stores of ammunition, are concealed in Paris. An active search is being made in all parts of the city. The Right Centre in the Assembly refuse to coalesce with the moderate Right, and is preparing an independent programme of policy.

CHARLES ETIENNE CONTI, formerly Private Secretary of the Emperor NAPOLEON, died on the 14th in this city. The funeral took place to-day, and was attended by a large number of the partisans of the Ex-Emperor, as well as relatives and personal friends of the deceased. Among those who followed the remains to the grave was M. ROUHER. As the funeral cortege approached the Cemetery of Père la Chaise, the carriage of M. ROUHER was surrounded by an angry and excited throng of people, who stopped it and made threatening demonstrations, crying "A bas les Imperialists!" The friends of M. ROUHER left their carriages and came to his assistance. M. ROUHER finally escaped from his assailants amid cheers from the Imperialists, and the procession was not again interrupted.

The Political Demonstration in a Paris Theatre.

From the Daily News of Feb. 3.

A new comedy by M. SARDOU, entitled "Rabagas," was produced at the Vaudeville Theatre, in Paris, on Thursday night. Yesterday's *Gaulois* gives a review of the work, with extracts, filling no fewer than eleven columns. The action takes place in Monaco, and the principal character—*Rabagas*—is a scheming barrister, utterly without principle, who at first is a popular agitator, and afterward becomes a Minister. His intrigues serve him, however, but for a short time, and he is soon abandoned on all sides, dismissed from office, and compelled to take to flight. The satirical scenes and political allusions in the comedy created a good deal of excitement during the performance, but at the end there was a perfect storm of applause and hisses. M. LAFONT, who played the part of the *Prince of Monaco*, was for some time unable to announce the name of the author. At last the gas was lowered in order to clear the house. Then the demonstrations were renewed outside. One person who made a reactionary remark was set upon by others, and angry exclamations were uttered on all sides. The Police were at hand to see that no actual violence was committed, as a strong disposition was manifested to come to blows. "Vive l'Empereur" was then shouted by one of the crowd. This was followed by "Vive la République." A timid voice next said, "Vive Henri V.," and somebody cried, "Vive Louis Philippe." The crowd then dispersed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Debate on the Coolie Traffic in the House of Commons—The Governor-Generalship of India.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The House went into Committee on Supply, when Mr. WILLIAM FOWLER, member for Cambridge, made a speech denouncing the coolie traffic, and the part taken therein by citizens of Portugal, Spain, and Cuba. He referred particularly to the horrors which had been reported in Cuba and Peru, and presented revolting details of the treatment of the coolies in the Spanish Antilles. Other members followed Mr. FOWLER in condemnation of the traffic, which was pronounced a disgrace to civilization, and a greater evil than the slave trade.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.—The funeral of the late Governor-General, the Earl of MAYO, will take place to-morrow. Baron FRANCIS NAPIER, Governor of the Madras Presidency, who succeeds to the Governor-Generalship *pro tem.*, is expected to arrive here on the 24th inst.

The Thanksgiving Ceremonies—Reduced Cable Tolls.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Her Majesty, the Queen, on her return from the thanksgiving services at St. Paul's on the 27th inst. will pass through Holborn and Oxford street to Buckingham Palace. At a general meeting of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, this evening, the reduction of the present rate of tolls on cable dispatches was favorably considered. The advisability of laying a fourth cable across the Atlantic was urged and the proposal was well received.

UTAH.

Church Influence in Politic Exposed—The Union Pacific—The Japanese.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 16.—The *Tribune* today, over the signature of W. S. GODBE, publishes a crushing exposé of the Church authority in the local Government of Salt Lake City. GEITES CANNON, just re-elected Alderman, is shown to have been a defaulter and receiver of bribes as Police Judge. The report of the Committee of the City Council, years ago, of which Committee GODBE was a member, was suppressed by BRIGHAM YOUNG, who sustained JETTES as being, although dishonest, peculiarly fitted for his office. GODBE, the present leader of the Mormon reformers, says this was the first damaging blow to his faith, opening his eyes to the abuses of BRIGHAM YOUNG's authority, and led, ultimately, to his apostasy. The exposé is quite long, and creates a great sensation. Superintendent SICKLES telegraphs that the trains passed Bitter Creek at 6 o'clock this afternoon and will be through to-morrow morning. A train is announced to leave Ogden for the East to-morrow. The Japanese have arranged to leave on Monday morning. A farewell banquet by the Embassy and Minister DE LONG was given to the leading citizens to-night at the Townsend House. The weather is warm and cloudy.

San Francisco Stock Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—Mining stock irregular and fluctuating violently. Ely, $123 50; Imperial, $97 50; Gould and Curry, $30; Overman, $97 50; Yellow Jacket, $[illegible]; Meadow Valley, $17; Alpha, $31; Original Hidden Treasure, $[illegible]; Kentuck, $235.

Serious Affray in Twelfth-Street.

Last night an affray occurred at No. 715 East Twelfth-street, during which MICHAEL HALL, of No. 713 East Twelfth-street, had a portion of his lower lip bitten off, and JOHN REYNOLDS, of No. [illegible] East Fifty-first-street, had one of his ribs broken. Both were taken to the Eleventh Precinct Station-house, where their wounds were dressed and they were detained as prisoners.

Successful Trial of a Road Steamer.

From the Philadelphia North American, Feb. 15.

A trial was made at the Navy-yard Wednesday afternoon, of the first road steamer ever invented and manufactured in this country. It hauled the largest gun a considerable distance, and in a little while hoisted aboard the *Powhatan* a number of heavy guns.

The steamer is called the America, and closely resembles the hind portion of the fire steam-engines now in use in this city. It has two driving-wheels, and a small guiding-wheel in front, which is attached to a brake. The diameter of the driving-wheel is about 66 inches; the diameter of the guide-wheel 31 inches. The boiler is 38 inches in diameter by 6 feet 8 inches in length. The total length of the machine is about 10 feet. The extreme width of track is 76 inches. The breadth of the faces of the driving-wheels is 10 inches, and that of the guide-wheel 6 inches. The capacity of the water-tank is 200 gallons. The fuel bunkers carry hard coal for ten hours' labor. The cylinders are 7 by 12 inches. The total weight is from 7,000 to 8,000 pounds.

Missing Ships Heard From.

From the Boston Journal, Feb. 15.

The ship *Calcutta*, of Portsmouth, N. H., Capt. ROBINSON, bound from Calcutta to Boston, and now out 192 days, is reported in a telegram to have put into Bermuda leaky, and was discharging for repairs. She had previously touched there for provisions, but subsequently, on reaching this coast had encountered the fierce north-west gales which prevailed from Jan. 26 to Feb. 6, and being leaky and unable to reach her destination in consequence of the strong head winds, she put away for Bermuda. She has a valuable cargo of linseed, jute, &c., most of which is owned by the Tudor Ice Company.

The new ship *Franconia*, Capt. MARSHALL, which started from Newburyport on the 2nd of January, for New-York, was blown off her course by the heavy north-west gales which prevailed shortly after she left port. She finally brought up in the West Indies, a point somewhat remote from her destination. A dispatch from Havana dated 15th inst. says she had reached the port of Nassau, Bahama Islands. The vessel sustained no material damage.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Continuation of the Debate on Mr. Sumner's Arms Resolution.

The House and Civil Service Reform—A Slice of Yerba Buena to be Given to the Pacific Road—Condition of the Northern Pacific—Reception by the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The discussion continued today in the Senate on Mr. SUMNER's resolution. Mr. MORTON made an effective speech from a new view, of the character of the pretentious preamble, and Mr. TIPTON read a two hours' speech from manuscript, which appeared to have been prepared for a dirty day, and did not refer to the pending question at all or at any time. Mr. MORTON showed that the preamble had been so prepared that to vote for it would be to vote for the truth of the charges before there had been any investigation, while to vote against it would be regarded over the country as a vote against investigation. He reviewed the arguments upon the question whether our Government had violated its obligations as neutrals, and Mr. SCHURZ found himself so hard pushed that he rose at the end of almost every sentence, for a time, to explain more fully what he had meant to say on the day before. He conceded today that he had been a little too hasty in abandoning the charges growing out of what he claimed to be a discrepancy in the accounts, and both he and Mr. SUMNER insisted that there was an apparent difference which had justified the charges. But Mr. EDMUNDS showed that the account which they had quoted from as the Treasurer's report was not the account of the receipts for the sale of arms in the fiscal year, but was merely a statement of charges that had been made in the books to balance old accounts, and did not represent a dollar of cash receipts, nor have reference to the same transactions with the War Department accounts with which it had been compared. In regard to the international law questions, it was shown that the action of our Government in selling arms, and the fact that they found their way to France through French agents, was early called to the attention of BISMARCK, who replied that the United States had neither violated the laws of neutrals nor any treaty stipulations. As to an offer to sell Prussia the arms at an advance of fifteen per cent. upon the prices paid by the dealers here, he said that they would not buy them at any price, since they did not need them, and his soldiers would be able to get them for nothing by picking them up on the banks of the Loire. Since this was the feeling of Germany, wherefore was the zeal with which the cause of Prussia had been espoused? Mr. SCHURZ was reduced to standing upon a quibble as to the authority under the law of our Government to make a few cartridges in order to get rid of pig-lead and powder it did not need, and effect a sale of arms that were worthless without them. Mr. WILSON, who is Chairman of the Military Committee, said it was plainly the duty of the Ordnance Bureau to do it. Some references to the political meaning and bearing of the resolution gave Mr. TIPTON a chance for his speech. He said he had not intended to say a word in this debate, and was not prepared; and yet he read from manuscript a two hours' speech, which, following the previous announcement, inclined some people to think his consistency in the army had not improved the reverend Senator's character for truthfulness. His speech made no reference to the resolution before the Senate. He told the old story about his disgust at his inability to control the patronage of his own State for his personal ends. Messrs. EDMUNDS and CONKLING both have speeches ready, and Messrs. SCHURZ and SUMNER seem to be getting ready for new efforts. Mr. SCHURZ is badly demoralized, and squirmed and grew black and gloomy today under MORTON's home-thrusts as to his inability to lead the Germans by the nose, who, he said, were nobody's stock in trade, who acted from principle and not from resentment, and who were a thinking, patriotic and intelligent people, who could be carried in nobody's breeches pocket.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Hon. AARON F. PERRY, of Ohio, will speak in Committee of the Whole in the House to-morrow in favor of Civil Service Reform. Mr. PERRY is a member of the Select Committee, and his speech is said to be an able and convincing argument. There is no doubt of the fact that while the sentiment of the House at first revolted when the political effect of civil service reform was first considered, yet the reflective sentiment of many members has since strengthened the reform, and it is not improbable that some measure may yet pass. The Committee will be called again next Tuesday, and may then have a bill ready for action.

YERBA BUENA ISLAND.

The Pacific Railroad Committee today agreed to report a bill giving the Central Pacific Railroad the privilege of using one-half of Yerba Buena Island, in San Francisco Bay, for depot purposes, under Government restrictions. The Government conveys no title to the island, and reserves the right to occupy the whole of it for military purposes. This will enable the Company to extend their track from Oakland by piling across the bay to within four miles of San Francisco, and will enable Oahu laden ships to discharge their cargoes directly into the cars without the expense and delay of the lighterage system which now prevails. It is estimated that it will cost the Company $[illegible],000 to blast their depot out of the rocks and to build their wharves, but the advantage to travel and commerce will be very great.

CONDITION OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

The investigation into the condition of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company will proceed forthwith. The Committee [illegible] this today as a matter of justice to the Company, as well as to the public. Gen. BANKS, who introduced the resolution, was invited to appear before the Committee at a special meeting next Tuesday, and indicate the line of investigation he desires to have pursued. Hon. WM. A. WHEELER, Chairman of the Committee, read a letter from Hon. J. GREGORY SMITH, President of the Company, inviting the Committee to make a most thorough investigation, and promising the heartiest co-operation on the part of the Company.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Mr. ARINORI MORI, Japanese Chargé d'Affaires, gave a large reception here to-night, at which all the leading people of the capital were present. The arrival of the Embassy is anxiously awaited. Gov. IWA and Mr. MORI have created such an excellent impression that there is the warmest feeling here toward these Orientals, and they will be welcomed most cordially.

CHARLES HALE NOT YET CONFIRMED.

The nomination of CHARLES HALE as Assistant Secretary of State not yet having received action by the Senate, DAINESE continues his opposition, and has addressed a circular speech to the Senators containing the charges which he preferred before the Committee. There is still no doubt that Mr. HALE will be confirmed. Mr. SCHURZ is DAINESE's confederate.

SENATOR WILSON GONE TO NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Senator WILSON left here yesterday for New-Hampshire, where he will enter into the political canvass next week. He is engaged to speak at Manchester Monday evening.

THE COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY.

The Banking and Currency Committee of the House had under consideration today the bill to permit the payment of Customs dues in currency instead of gold. The Committee decided to report it adversely, the division on the vote standing three in favor of the bill to five opposed. RUGGLES, formerly President of the Tenth National Bank, [illegible] some time since summoned before the Banking and Currency Committee to testify in the case of Controller HULBURD, has finally been brought to the city, and will testify to-morrow.

ATTESTED INVOICES.

A large number of the most prominent New-York importers, headed by A. T. STEWART & Co., have sent here a copy of a [illegible] [illegible] MERRIAM's bill permitting invoices to be sworn to before the Magistrates of State Courts, slightly amended, and earnestly recommend its passage.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Committee on Appropriations today reported the Deficiency bill. It appropriates about $2,000,000.

SETH JOHNSON.

The case of SETH JOHNSON, Treasury defaulter, which it was thought had been closed yesterday and the accused discharged, was reopened today, upon the discovery that the law pleaded at the Bar had been amended by a subsequent statute, and the Court directed that JOHNSON be brought in to plead on Monday.

SENATOR GARRETT DAVIS.

Senator GARRETT DAVIS is slowly improving. Yesterday and the day before he was able to sit up, and his attending physician believes that he will, unless a sudden and unexpected relapse should take place, be able to go out in a few days. It is, however, not probable he will resume his duties in the Senate this session, but as soon as he becomes strong enough to travel will return to his home in Kentucky by the advice of his physician, and abstain as far as possible from all work of a public character.

COL. RYAN'S NEUTRALITY CASE.

Attorney-General WILLIAMS has directed a *nolle prosequi* in the cases against W. A. C. RYAN, the Cuban General, for violation of the Neutrality laws. He will, however, be tried for bucking and gagging the Marshal when RYAN escaped in 1869.

CRUSADERS OF '76.

The Attorney-General this morning received from the District-Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi a verbatim copy of the constitution and by-laws of a secret organization in operation in that district known as the American Crusaders of '76, which document was seized by the said Attorney.

NEW REVENUE VESSELS.

The Revenue Marine Division of the Treasury Department is engaged in preparing proposals for the construction of a new revenue marine steamer for New-York Harbor. The time for receiving bids for the new revenue vessel for Puget's Sound has been extended from March 1 to April 8, on account of the snow blockade in the West, which has interrupted the transmission of the mails.

CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet session today was attended by all the members, excepting Mr. CRESWELL. There was no business done of unusual importance.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil are now in Madrid.

Prince FREDERICK CHARLES has gone on a visit to Egypt.

A panic prevails among stocks in San Francisco.

Surgeon T. J. TURNER has been ordered to the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia.

Senator HOWE, of Wisconsin, is suffering from an attack of scarlatina.

J. D. COGAD stabbed and killed GEORGE JOHNSON, alias KING, at Arizona City in a quarrel.

Capt. HENRY S. RICH, of the steamer *Kaiarden*, died in Boston, yesterday, of typhoid fever.

The public school-house at Cana, Ill., was burned on Tuesday. Loss $35,000, insured for $17,000.

The sum of $7 for income tax fraudulently withheld from the Government was received in the mail yesterday.

Twelve leading lumber firms of Chicago have petitioned the United States Senate to pass the Chicago Relief bill.

The Grand Ducal party leave New-Orleans on Sunday by rail for Pensacola via Mobile, where the Russian fleet awaits them.

It is announced that the Pope intends to denounce the concordat so far as it relates to Elsass and Lorraine.

WALTON & OTTO's steam forge, covering a quarter of an acre of ground at Locust Point, Md., was burned on Thursday night.

MICHAEL LOSO, a saloon-keeper in St. Louis, was stabbed dangerously, last night, by a man whom he "dunned" for a liquor score.

IRA H. BIRD, Grand Master of Odd Fellows of the State of Ohio, aged fifty years, died in Cincinnati yesterday morning.

The Hudson River ice harvest is nearly closed, and every ice-house is filled, thus setting at rest all fears in relation to a short crop.

HENRY SWEET, son of ALANSON SWEET, of Milwaukee, was frozen to death between Superior and Bayfield, Wis., a few days since.

CHARLES ENGLAND, grinder in MANNY's reaper-works, at Rockford, Ill., was caught in a belt, on Thursday, and instantly killed.

The receipts from Customs from New-York, reported for the week ending Feb. 10, reached $4,757,543.

Rev. SAMUEL COOK, the oldest Calvinistic Baptist clergyman in New-Hampshire, died Thursday, aged eighty-one years.

The Agricultural Convention yesterday adopted a resolution that Boards of Agriculture be established by the Legislatures in States where they do not already exist.

A woolen-mill owned by the NOONS, at Peterboro', N. H., was burned yesterday. An operative named Mrs. ELLEN UPTON, was burned to death.

The West Virginia Constitutional Convention at Charlestown, had the subject of taxation and finance under discussion all day Thursday.

The Senate of West Virginia has passed a bill requiring the railroads of that State to erect station-houses at the nearest points to towns of 500 inhabitants or more.

A fire at Murrayville, near Jacksonville, Ill., on Thursday night, burned six buildings occupied as stores and shops. Loss $10,000, with very little insurance.

The train that left Omaha Jan. 18 is reported as having passed Wasatch Station today. The trains from the West have not yet reached Rawlins.

Surgeon J. C. SPEAR has been detached from the Philadelphia Naval Hospital, and ordered to the Board of Examiners at Philadelphia, as member and recorder.

The Germans of Chicago held a meeting on Thursday night in opposition to the temperance law and to urge its repeal so far as beer and wine are concerned.

JOHN BUSK, a member of the Old Defenders' Association, and for many years editor and proprietor of the Baltimore *Republican*, died on Thursday, at his residence in Baltimore County, aged eighty-seven.

Mrs. JOHN WOOD was entertained at a breakfast yesterday, in London, by her literary and professional friends. Mr. CHARLES READE presided. Mrs. WOOD sails for New-York today by the *Calabria*.

The trial of the first of the Los Angeles riot murder cases, in San Francisco, today, resulted in a verdict of not guilty, the District-Attorney having only Chinese testimony to offer, which was not reliable.

All is quiet in the Philippine Islands, the revolt against Spanish authority having been completely suppressed, the leader executed, and the surviving mutineers tried and eleven of them sentenced to death.

The Board of Fire and Police Commissioners of Chicago, Ill., have requested Mr. SCHENK, first assistant engineer, to resign—which he has done. It is expected that several others of the Department will be requested to retire.

The Joint Special Legislative Committee in Boston, on woman suffrage, was addressed yesterday by LUCY STONE, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE and other advocates of the cause.

Col. JOHN W. JENKINS was before the bar of the House, in Virginia, yesterday, to answer the charge of contempt. He spoke in his own defense, and exonerated Gen. BRADLEY T. JOHNSON from any connection with the passage of the Funding bill.

The Grand Central Club perfected its organization in Boston, Mass., yesterday, with A. H. RICE as President; O. E. DOOLITTLE, Secretary, and thirty-four Vice-Presidents, including Gov. WASHBURN, Ex-Gov. CLAFLIN, and all the Massachusetts delegation in Congress.

A Courageous Woman Stops a Runaway Team of Horses.

From the Titusville (Penn.) Courier, Feb. 12.

On Monday afternoon, at Pleasantville, a span of horses, with the whipple-trees of a wagon or sleigh attached, came tearing down the main street of the village, driving all before them, and threatening destruction to any one who should attempt to arrest them. Among others who saw them coming was Mrs. JOHN TRYON, who, although but a weak woman, showed herself equal to the occasion. Planting herself in their path, she tried to frighten them as they approached by waving her apron, but it did not avail, and just as they passed her she sprang to their head and caught one by the bits. It staggered her for a moment, and those who witnessed the daring feat expected to see her trampled under the horses' feet, but she maintained her hold, until aid arrived and she was released.

The Cry for Help from Persia.

From the Jewish Messenger.

Is our benevolence a myth, or was it so fully exercised by Chicago suffering that it can not possibly respond to calls in other directions? Famine and disease have ravaged Persia for six months past, and telegrams received this week tell the terrible truth that their fury is not yet spent, that thousands are still suffering and dying from want and woe. England is doing nobly—and Germany is rapidly rivaling her in deeds of charity. Shall America be indifferent to the cry for help? Jews and Christians are alike suffering—Jews and Christians should manfully join hands in our land of plenty and send speedy relief to their brethren in Persia. Where are our liberal merchants and bankers, our generous and eloquent clergymen? Here is a sacred field for all to work in—charity unrestricted. The few amounts received, at our office, are thankfully acknowledged, and the donors deserve every credit for responding so speedily to the appeal renewed by us in our last number; but it is a combined movement that we seek and that is absolutely necessary. This result we again earnestly call upon our brethren of the Press, of every shade of religious or political opinion, to aid in accomplishing.

OBITUARY.

Charles Etienne Conti.

A dispatch from Paris this morning announces the death of this distinguished French politician. He was born at Ajaccio, Corsica, Oct. 21, 1812, studied law, and at the same time wrote poetry. He became known as a poet in his own country, and arose to some prominence as a politician. He was elected member of the Council General of Corsica, and was a firm opponent of the Administration. After the revolution of February he was made prosecuting officer of the Republic for the old City of Bastia, in Corsica. He was elected a Representative, the second of five, the first of whom was LOUIS NAPOLEON, and voted generally with the moderate Democrats while Gen. CAVAIGNAC was in power. After the election of the 10th of December he supported the policy of LOUIS NAPOLEON, but was not re-elected to the Legislative Assembly. In October, 1851, he was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, and, after the *coup d'état* of the 2d of December, he was made a Councillor of State. On the death of M. MOCQUARD, M. CONTI became his successor as private Secretary to the Emperor. He was promoted in 1867 to be a grand officer of the Legion of Honor, and made a Senator in August, 1868. His public acts since the collapse of the Napoleonic dynasty have been confined to the writing of letters and making speeches, in which his Imperialistic tendencies were displayed.

Death of a Miser's Daughter.

The Albany *Knickerbocker* tells a sad story of the death of a young lady residing in that city who was to have been married the day on which she died. She suffered from a prostrating though not necessarily fatal disease, and her father, who is reported to be worth over $100,000, refused to secure medical care. Finally the young lady's betrothed secured a physician, but it was too late. The funeral was a very large one, and it is reported that the expense of the coffin, carriages, &c., was borne by the young man to whom the lady was engaged to be married.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Hon. GILES W. HOTCHKISS is suggested as Mr. ELY's successor in the Assembly. The Republican Convention is to be held in Binghamton, Feb. 27.

After full investigation, the Republican State Central Committee of Kentucky has decided that it is inexpedient to postpone the State Convention called to meet in Louisville on the 13th of March.

Senator WILSON goes to New-Hampshire next week, and will speak every night, opening in Manchester on Monday. During the week he will visit Nashua, Dover, Rochester, Farmington and Winchester.

The State of New-Hampshire paid last year only $396,936 internal revenue, while the aggregate of army and navy pensions received by the State during the same period was $596,481. Only about one in a hundred of the entire population of the State pays any United States tax. In 1866 the State paid $3,480,348 74 tax.

The Democrats have had control of the State affairs in New-Hampshire since June last. The result, the Concord *Statesman* says, has been an increase in the ordinary expenses of the State for the six months ending Nov. 30, 1871, of more than $16,000 over those for the corresponding period of 1870.

Hon. E. A. STRAW has written a short letter accepting the Republican nomination for Governor of New-Hampshire, and saying that the resolutions of the Convention meet his hearty approval, indicating, as they do, that the bright record made by the Republican Party in the past is not to be clouded by any "passive policy" or "new departure."

The Chicago Fire Department in a Muddle—Overhauling Necessary.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—The muddle in the Chicago Fire Department is growing thicker and dirtier every day, the chief of the Fire Department, Mr. WILLIAMS, having preferred charges against certain subordinates, and asking their removal. These subordinates come forward and make charges against WILLIAMS, accusing him of drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and receiving bribes. There seems to be but one course left, and that is for the Fire Commissioner completely to disrupt the present Department and reorganize it with entirely new material.

Termination of Express Robberies.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 16.—The shooting of JAMES TRIMBLE, a few days since, by the guard of the Adams Express Company, was the termination of a series of robberies of the express cars of a large amount of jewelry. Through TRIMBLE's confession, the greater portion of the goods have been recovered, and today TOBIAS STRAUSS and DAVID EVANS, pawnbrokers in this city, were arrested on the charge of receiving the stolen property.

Several Marine Disasters on the Mexican Coast.

HAVANA, Feb. 16.—Accounts of a fearful northerly gale on the Mexican coast are received. The Prussian bark *Hermann Louse*, from Stralsund for Vera Cruz, was lost on Alvarado Bar. Her crew was saved. The English bark *Panuco*, from Liverpool, which arrived at Vera Cruz on the 6th, dragged her anchors during the gale, and the vessel was lost. Twelve of her crew of fifteen men were drowned.

Ohio River Ice-Gorge.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 16.—The Ohio River is gorged with ice from Lawrenceburg back to the mouth of the Little Miami, a distance of about twenty-five miles. The three steamers already sunk will probably be utterly destroyed. The tow-boat *Tom Farrow* ran into the ice-gorge this morning, about eight miles above this city, and sunk.

Havana Markets.

HAVANA, Feb. 16.—Sugar steady; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 10¼@10¾ reals ℔ arroba. Exchange—On United States, 60 days, currency, 2@2¼ premium; short sight, 4@4½ premium; 60 days, gold, 12½@12¾ premium; short sight, 14@14½ premium; on London, 24¼@24¾ premium.

Seneca Lake in Commotion.

From the Geneva Gazette.

On Wednesday night, about 9 o'clock, Capt. DEY, who rooms on board the *Onondaga*, one of the steamers moored for the Winter at the long pier, was startled by the sudden undulating motion of the boat. At first supposing that it might be occasioned by a sudden rising of the wind, he did not pay much attention to it. But on a repetition of the sudden motion, after an interval of several minutes, he went out of his room to reconnoitre. He found the surface of the lake as smooth as a mirror, with not a breath of wind, and the four boats laying alongside, straining violently upon their hawsers and head lines. The strain was apparently so great upon the lines that there seemed to be danger of their parting. For another interval after this there was perfect quiet, but about 10 o'clock a more violent commotion occurred, the boats heaving and pitching with a violence so great as finally to part the six-inch hawser of the *Arnot*. There were one or two repetitions of these remarkable commotions before morning, but not so violent in character. The Captain can suggest no explanation of this occurrence, his long experience in the navigation of the lake furnishing no precedent of a like character.

The Rocky Mountain Territories—Mr. Chaffee's State Scheme.

From the Denver (Col.) News, Feb. 8.

The scheme of Mr. CHAFFEE to consolidate the Western Territories in order to secure their more speedy admission as States, is one which has the merit of being novel. What the Territories need at the national capital is influence and representation. Neither can be properly secured without State organizations. The consolidation of Dakota and Nebraska would give this State a population of 137,174. Idaho and Montana combined would have 35,593; Washington and Oregon, 114,876; Arizona and the Southern portion of California, about 40,000; Nevada and Utah, 129,377; New-Mexico, 91,874, and Colorado and Wyoming, 48,982. These are the census figures, which do not show one-half of the present population of Colorado and Wyoming; and it is fair to presume that a similar state of facts exists in regard to other Territories. If Mr. CHAFFEE's proposition becomes a law, it will enable present territorial organizations to become States much sooner than they otherwise could. So far as Colorado is concerned, it will be most acceptable. We believe it will be favorably received in other Territories.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Man Blown to Atoms in a Coal Mine.

Two Terrible Collisions Between Freight-Trains.

A Physician Roasted Alive in a Burning Mill.

Shocking Outrages by Indians in New-Mexico.

They Stampede Cattle and Burn Dwellings and Barns.

BLOWN TO ATOMS.

A Man Falls Down Pyne Shaft, in Which Three Blasts Explode and Kill Him.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SCRANTON, Penn., Friday, Feb. 16, 1872.

A terrible accident occurred at the Pyne shaft yesterday. A miner named REES JAMES fell down the shaft, one hundred and fifty feet, and was killed. Pyne shaft is situated three miles from this city, back of Taylorville. The company began sinking it last Spring, and are rapidly reaching the coal. Three "shifts" are at work daily, three men on each "shift." They are hoisted up and down in a wooden bucket by steam. Blasting is continually going on. When the accident occurred, the last three men had just fired three blasts, and were rapidly brought to the surface to escape the flying rocks. The men, with their feet in the bucket and a firm hold of the hoisting rope, reached the top of the shaft in safety. Their bodies were above the surface, when, by the merest accident, it struck the platform, the jar tilting it on its side. Two of them clung to the rope, but REES JAMES, becoming confused, let go his hold and fell down to the bottom of the shaft. As he struck on the rocks below, the three blasts simultaneously exploded, scattering the poor man's remains in the shaft. When the smoke cleared away his companions descended the shaft to recover what they possibly could find of his body. JAMES was forty years of age, a married man, with a family of two children. E. R. W.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Two Freight-Trains Telescoped—A Conductor Fatally Injured and Many Animals Killed—Collision in Missouri.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 16.—A collision occurred on the Connellsville Railroad at Clayton's Station yesterday morning. Two freight trains telescoped, and the engineer of one of the trains, named J. NUETTERY, was fatally injured. Four cars containing live stock were wrecked and the animals killed. The disaster was caused by one of the trains stopping for water without displaying a signal. The matter will be investigated.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—Two freight-trains on the Iron Mountain Railroad collided last night some eight or ten miles from the city. Eight cars and both locomotives were wrecked, but it is stated no person was injured. The cause of the accident has not been ascertained.

SHOCKING DEATH.

Fall of a Mill-Floor Loaded with Grain—One Man Fastened in the Timbers and Slowly Burned to Death.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 16.—A terrible accident occurred at Allison's Mill, in Elkhorn Creek, about twelve miles north of Sterling, Ill., on Monday last. A large quantity of grain was stored in the upper portion of the mill. On the day named the force of the high wind caused the timber on which the grain rested to give way, and the entire lot was precipitated to the floor below. Four persons were sitting by the stove, which was broken, setting the mill on fire. Three escaped, but Dr. WM. K. PALMER was caught by the timber in such a manner as to fasten him with his head and neck exposed and the rest of his body covered with wheat. In that position he was literally roasted alive. Every possible effort was made to rescue him, but in vain. The mill was a valuable one and insured.

ON THE WAR-PATH.

Indian Depredators in New-Mexico—Cattle and People Suffering.

SANTA FE, New-Mexico, Feb. 16.—The *Daily Post* correspondence from Fort Bayard reports that on the 8th inst. a party of Indians came into Silver City and drove off a large herd of cattle. They also set fire to an out-house belonging to Mr. BREMEN, owner of the cattle, and his man cook was burned in the house. A scouring party of twenty men, under Lieut. GORDON, have left in pursuit. A La Mesilla letter to the *Post* says the Indians are reported in large numbers all along the route between La Mesilla and Tucson, which will interrupt the transmission of mails.

The Apaches Quiet on the Arizona Reservations—Progress of the Peace Policy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Recent advices received by the Board of Indian Commissioners from the officers in charge of the Apache Indian reservations in Arizona and New-Mexico, give an encouraging view of the working of the peace policy of the Government. From Camp Apache, White Mountains, Arizona, Jan. 30, C. E. COOLEY writes:

"We issued rations today to 1,311 Indians; have had no trouble, and all seem satisfied. We have had one of the severest snow-storms of the season, the snow having fallen to the depth of nearly two feet. The Indians are all near the post and we are taking good care of them. MIGUEL and the other chiefs ask that you send them some seeds and farming implements for Spring. The Apache soldiers have not been mustered out of service. Reports are here that a campaign will start out from Camps Verde and McDowell Feb. 15, but I do not believe it. Some of Lieut. WHITMAN's chiefs, from Camp Grant, have been up here on a visit. All are satisfied, and I can assure you that there is no chance to get up a war with the Apaches, as all are on the reservation and at peace, and if they are properly managed there will be no more trouble in Arizona. Lieut. WHITMAN, on the 19th December, had 900 Indians, 500 Arrapahoes and Pinals, and 400 Tonhas, at Camp Grant, with only fifteen infantry soldiers to guard them. He says he would have no hesitation in taking a band of picked men, "Apaches," and mounting them to pursue any stolen stock, or to drive away any marauders."

Agent PIPER, at Canada Alamosa, New-Mexico, writes, on Jan. 27, that he thinks the prospects for a peaceful removal of the Apache Indians to Tularosa Valley is very encouraging.

Woman Suffrage Convention in Ohio—Free-Love Repudiated—Politics.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 16.—The Woman's Suffrage Convention met again today. The morning was spent in discussing the resolutions reported by the Committee. Resolutions were adopted declaring the Ohio Woman's Suffrage Association as organized for the single purpose of securing the suffrage to women, and inviting all people, without regard to sex, religious, or political condition to join with them in this work, also declaring that the Convention repudiates all efforts to associate free-love theories with the suffrage question; pledging themselves to work for the election of delegates to a Constitutional Convention who are in favor of such suffrage; and asking the Legislature to submit a Constitutional amendment on this subject. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*. The Senate, today, amid a scene of fearful confusion, closed consideration of the Kemp-Sayler contested election case, and Mr. SAYLER was sworn in as Senator from the Third District.

The Governor of Nebraska will not Recognize the Legislature.

OMAHA, Feb. 16.—The Nebraska Legislature met this afternoon. There was a quorum in both Houses, and a Committee was appointed to wait upon the Governor and ask if he had anything to communicate. He refused to recognize the Committee, or to communicate with the Legislature. The galleries were then cleared and both Houses met in joint secret session.

THE EXTREME PENALTY.

Buckhout, the Sleepy Hollow Murderer, at Last Executed.

How the Doomed Man Spent His Last Moments—The Scene at the Scaffold—History of the Crime.

Yesterday ISAAC VAN WART BUCKHOUT was executed at White Plains, Westchester County, for the murder of ALFRED RANDALL and ANN LOUISA BUCKHOUT, (his wife of the murderer.) The crime for which the dread execution of the law has been called on to take place for the third time in this case, was committed on the 1st day of January, 1870, at a place known as Sleepy Hollow, in the town of Ossining.

A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

BUCKHOUT was born in the village of Chappaqua, on the 22d day of January, 1833. His father and mother were of the Society of Friends, and had four children, of whom ISAAC was the youngest. Two of the children, and the father and mother are dead, one of his brothers having died since the murder was committed. When ISAAC was about five years old, his father and family went to live at a place called Mill River, about four miles from Sing Sing, and after he was sixteen years old, for two years he worked on his father's farm in Summer and went to school in Winter. In the Spring of 1849, he served as a clerk to a country store, in which he remained until the Summer following, when he returned to his father's farm, staying there two years, when he went as a clerk with his brother, at Sing Sing, with whom he remained a little over one year. In 1853, with the assistance of his father and other friends, he started a coal yard at the upper landing, Sing Sing, in which business he continued about five years, when he failed, having lost about $8,000 to $10,000.

JACOB M. COOPE, a retired hardware merchant of Brooklyn, about this time bought a farm in the neighborhood of where BUCKHOUT lived. By some means BUCKHOUT got acquainted with ANN LOUISA COOPE, one of Mr. COOPE's daughters. The father, who had heard that BUCKHOUT did not bear a good character, urged his daughter not to encourage him, and forbid him the house. For two years they saw each other by stealth, when he persuaded her to marry him, and they were clandestinely united in the chapel at Briar Cliff, about a mile and a half from Sing Sing. As soon as her parents and friends knew of the marriage they accepted the situation, and kindly received BUCKHOUT, hoping that he would then redeem his character. Her father had, some time before settled a considerable amount property upon her, and she bought a farm, on which they soon went to live, but they had not been married three months before he commenced unfaithful work with his own brother, and often after with others, including her own nephew.

ALFRED RANDALL, a wealthy wine and liquor importer of New-York, having bought a small farm adjoining that of the BUCKHOUTS, became very intimate with BUCKHOUT, and showed his friendship by often loaning him money. The two men went out gunning and fishing together, and were apparently the warmest friends. On Christmas Day of 1869, BUCKHOUT made a visit to the RANDALLS, where he was warmly welcomed, and on New-Year's Day, 1870, ALFRED RANDALL and his son CHARLES returned the visit. After Mrs. BUCKHOUT had set refreshments before the party, she returned to her work in the kitchen. Soon after BUCKHOUT left the room, went and got his shot-gun, and returned. Father and son sat in a line; BUCKHOUT fired, the father was killed and the son was badly wounded, so that he was confined to the house for weeks, and finally recovered with the loss of an eye. Leaving the RANDALLS weltering in their blood, BUCKHOUT went to the kitchen where his wife was at work, and with the gun beat her to death. For some weeks previous he had been drinking to excess, and was at no time entirely sober. He afterward said that for some weeks previous to and after the ill-fated New Year's Day his mind was a blank, that he had no recollection of events that transpired, and knew nothing more of the murder than what was proved on the different trials.

After he had finished his bloody work he left the house, and having told what he had done, he was arrested, and the Coroner, after the inquest, committed him to the County Jail. In February following he was indicted, and at the April term of the Oyer and Terminer of Westchester County was placed on trial. The trial, which lasted for five days, resulted in a disagreement of the jury, eight being for a conviction for murder and four for an acquittal on the ground of insanity.

After the lapse of a year he was again tried at the April term of the Westchester County Oyer and Terminer, and again the jury failed to convict, eleven being for conviction, and four for acquittal on the ground of insanity. At the following term, in July, he was for a third time put on his trial, and, after several days' sifting of the Court, the jury found him guilty and recommended him to mercy. He received the verdict with apparent indifference. He was sentenced to be hung on the 1st day of September following. Before the day fixed for the execution arrived, his counsel and friends having made strenuous appeals to the Governor, a respite of two weeks was granted, and a commission appointed to inquire into his mental condition, which, after a careful examination, pronounced him sane, and the Governor refused to interfere further. The fatal day drew near, and all the arrangements were completed on the morning of the 15th of September, when BUCKHOUT's counsel served on Sheriff BRUNDAGE an order granted the night before, by Justice PARE, of Brooklyn, the executive officer of the Court, to show cause why the execution should not be stayed in order that his case could be heard in the Supreme Court. On the 3d day of January last the case was argued, and the Court decided adversely to BUCKHOUT, and he was resentenced to be hung on the 16th day of February. Since that time two motions have been made in the Supreme Court and one in the Court of Appeals, the latter to stay the execution, to carry the case on argument for a new trial to the Court of Appeals, all of which motions were denied.

Again the Sheriff made his preparations for the last time. The ground between the Court-house and prison was cleared in by a high board fence, in the Court of Appeals, for an order

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 16.—Cases noticed on the first calendar for Feb. 13: Nos. 136, 137, 172, 174, 176, 178, 179, 182.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 16.

By Judge Barrett.

Moorman et al. vs. Blake: order settled.

Hoffman vs. Schmidt: motion denied, with $10 costs.

In the matter of the petition of Dumont et al.: order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 16.

By Judge Monell.

John O'Mahony vs. August Belmont and Ernest H. Lockey: in this case notice of application must be given to the defendants' attorney to appear in Special Term on the 20th inst., at 11 A. M.

Manchester Land Company vs. David McDonald: motion denied without prejudice.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 106.—*Max Kingler vs. The State of Missouri.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Missouri.—In the September term of the Criminal Court of St. Louis County, in 1870, the plaintiff in error was put upon his trial for the murder of one Walden; and upon the administering of the test oath prescribed by the new Constitution of Missouri, one of the jurors declined to take it, informing the Court that during the late Rebellion he was a sympathizer with the Confederate cause, and earnestly desired its success; that such were his sentiments then, that he thinks so strongly now; that he did then, that he was born in the South, and his heart was with the Southern cause, and for these reasons he could not take the prescribed oath.

The counsel for the prisoner submitted that the oath had been declared unconstitutional by this Court in the case of Cummings, (4 Wall., 277) and for that reason it could not be required of the juror, and further, that Park had been relieved of any and all offenses enumerated in the clause of the Constitution by the proclamation of amnesty and pardon issued by the President Dec. 25, 1868, and was thereby restored to all his rights and privileges as a citizen of the United States. These objections were overruled, the juror discharged, and the plaintiff found guilty. The Supreme Court of the State affirmed the conviction.

It is here contended, as it was below, that the President's proclamation of amnesty was a full and complete pardon for all the acts specified in the State Constitution, and relieved the excluded juror from all guilt, and restored him to all his rights as a citizen. The exclusion of the juror because he refused to take the test oath was not a sufficient cause in law, under the decisions of this Court, and was a violation of the Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments of the Constitution of the United States, and an infringement of the right of trial by jury.

W. H. H. Russell and George Taylor, for the plaintiff in error; the State not appearing in Court.

No. 128.—*Norcross et al. vs. The Steam-boat Laura.*—This was a suit in Admiralty, in rem and in personam, the claim being for damages alleged to have been suffered by the libellants, as owners of the steam-boat *W. B. Savoy*, which, it was alleged, was sunk by the *Laura*. The defense was that the *Laura* had taken the passengers and crew of the *Savoy* from her when she was in a sinking condition, at the request of her master, who said, "Save the passengers and crew, and let the boat go down;" and that afterward, she being abandoned, an attempt was made to tow the *Savoy* to shallow water, during which time she was capsized and sunk by the sea-water in her hold. The proof showed that the master of the *Savoy* went for assistance after being landed, and was intending to return with a tow to rescue his craft; and on this shewing the District Court held that there was no abandonment, and dismissed the libellants. On appeal to the Circuit Court it was there held that there was an abandonment of the *Savoy* by the master, and that therefore the *Laura* was guilty of no trespass, and the decree was reversed. From this decree this appeal is taken, and it is contended that on the facts proven the Court erred in reversing the decree of the District Court. J. H. Ashton for appellant; T. J. Durant for appellee.

No. 101.—*City of Lexington vs. Butler.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Kentucky.—This was an action to recover on certain corporation bonds issued by the City of Lexington, in aid of the construction of the Big Sandy Railroad. The defense was that the subscription was made by the city on certain conditions, which were not complied with by the railroad company, and that, therefore, the bonds were void. The Court held that this was no defense to an action by an innocent holder, and the judgment was accordingly. It is here maintained, as it was below, that the bond was transferred to Butler after process was served in the action, and that the rule of *lis pendens* must apply; in which case, Butler, having notice under this rule, there can be no recovery.

J. Pim for plaintiff in error; Sidney Dillon Meyers, for defendant.

THE BROKEN BANKS.

The Guardian Savings Bank.

The Guardian Savings Bank was again open yesterday for the purpose of paying off small depositors. It is a matter of extreme surprise to the receiver that the depositors are so backward in withdrawing their money. During the whole of yesterday only seventeen depositors presented themselves for this purpose, and 220 creditors, whose money is in readiness for them, still remain to be paid. The total amount paid out since Monday morning, including the dividend of twenty-five per cent., is $74,000.

The auction sale of the furniture and fixtures of this bank takes place this morning at 10 o'clock. The large safe manufactured by Marvin Davidson, it is understood, will not be sold, but will be handed over to the authorities, to be placed in a niche in the new Court-house as a monument of the departed glory of the Guardian Savings Bank.

The Market Savings Bank.

Depositors still continue to crowd the Market Savings Bank to prove their claims. Another meeting of the Depositors' Investigating Committee took place yesterday at the office of Mr. DOWLEY. A long session was held, extending over three hours, when the whole of the books and documents of the bank were carefully examined, the results of which will shortly be given, and are expected to be of a very startling nature.

Union-Square National Bank.

Mr. BEEKMAN, receiver of this bank, has issued a notice to the effect that he is now paying a dividend of fifty per cent to depositors.

The Jumel Ejectment Suit.

In the Jumel case yesterday the Court admitted the books containing writing and signatures of Major BAILOU, which were sought to be introduced by the defense for comparison with the entry purported to be made by Major BAILOU, of the birth of BETSY BOWEN's son in his house. CHARLES HART, of Providence, lawyer, testified on his direct examination for the defense, that he had been employed by Mr. O'CONOR to get evidence in Eliza Island, to break the Most will of Mme. JUMEL; that Mr. BOWEN had there stated he did not know who his mother was till after Mme. JUMEL's death. On his cross-examination, which was long and rigorous, he admitted that BOWEN had expressed great faith in the suit he was bringing to recover the Jumel estate, and that he had said Judge Emmons was wrong in advising and bringing those suits before FORREST BROWN died, or in not preserving his testimony, and getting that of other material witnesses. The defense then introduced the will of Mme. JUMEL made in 1863, to show that no mention was made therein of any reputed son. To this, objection was made, and offered in evidence the decree of the Supreme Court setting aside that will, and showed that BOWEN was not a party to the suit, and therefore, his case was not prejudiced by it. The Court adjourned till Monday.

Municipal Matters.

The Committee on Markets, of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, met yesterday to hear the views of parties aggrieved by the present system of markets, but no person appearing to make complaints, the Committee adjourned.

The Committee on Railroads, of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, met yesterday to hear the views of persons having objections to any of the present railroads of the City.

Mr. VAN ANDAGE said he appeared for Mr. VANDERBILT, and asked that the matter relative to the Fourth-avenue Railroad be adjourned, which was complied with, and the Committee adjourned.

Mayor HALL has sworn in the following persons: HENRY COMMOS, Deputy Clerk, at Washington Market; JAMES E. MCVEARY, Inspector of Incumbrances on Streets and Avenues in the Department of Public Works; and JOHN J. KELLY, Second Clerk to Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies in the Department of Public Works.

The Mayor was occupied yesterday in signing warrants to pay the inspectors, poll clerks and landlords employed by the Bureau of Elections for the election held November last in the First, Second and Third Wards.

The Chamber of Commerce and Customs-House Affairs.

The Special Committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to aid the Investigating Committee of the United States Senate, met yesterday afternoon. Several merchants were present, and made suggestions in regard to the conduct of affairs at the Custom-House. The letter from officers of the Revenue Cutter, Internal, Guion and Inman lines, already published, was also laid before the Committee, whose report will probably be sent to the Chamber of Commerce on March 7.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

FRIDAY, Feb. 16—P. M.

The sales of Gold today were at 110¼@110⅝@110½ ⅌ cent. There was a fair amount of buying for trade account, but no decided speculation on either side of the movement. We have seldom known so little spirit among what are called the *Bulls* of the Gold-Room. The market shows firmness at about present figures on the demand from the Importers to pay Customs and to settle Exchange, and the Cash Gold is not in large supply, but with these advantages the class of old speculators in the Room seem indisposed to operate for a rise.

Exchange is weak for Saturday's mail. The cash sales of 60 days London are not above 109¾ ⅌ cent, net or 109½ ⅌ cent, less a brokerage. The short sight rates are also ¼ ⅌ cent lower, 109¾@110 ⅌ cent.

Money was expected to be in larger request at full, if not extra, rates today, on account of intimations last night that a "lock-up" of Greenbacks had been organized as against the Stock market, but the experience of the Street is that nearly all the Brokers were readily supplied at 7 ⅌ cent. Some of the large leaders who accepted 6 ⅌ cent, a few days since, marked up their loans, without calling them in, to 7 ⅌ cent.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were ¼@¾ ⅌ cent easier than yesterday, owing to the dullness in Exchange and the absence of the usual London Cables. There was a large sale of 5-20s of 1865, January and July, registered, deliverable in a few days, at 110 ⅌ cent. The Stock, it is understood, to come out of one or more large institutions, and will be transferred and returned from Washington by Tuesday next. The New 5 ⅌ cents fell off to 108½ ⅌ cent, cash, and 108¾ ⅌ cent, seller's option, 30 days. The Southern State Bonds were 1 ⅌ cent better on Tennessees, and 1@1½ ⅌ cent better on South Carolinas. The Pacific Mortgages were steady on both Centrals and Unions. In the Miscellaneous Stocks the vigorous advance in Quicksilver Stock is maintained, and the prices paid for both the Preferred and Common Stock would imply that very strong buyers are at work to own or control the Mine. Western Telegraph is not so strong, and the belief is that part of the claims recently engaged in putting up the price above, 70@72 ⅌ cent, have either sold out or largely reduced their holdings. Pacific Mail showed steadiness through the forenoon and advanced 1 ⅌ cent at the close of the day. There is a hostile feeling in the Stock as between the party, acting against its advance, who set on foot the recent Legislative investigation, and the President and Directors of the line and their following. The sympathies of the Street are with the latter, for while Mr. President STOCKWELL and his new Directors were undoubtedly engaged in the "lock-up" of Money in December, and lent their means to make it effective against the general market, the shabby trick at Albany looking, through the formality of an "investigation" to a Receivership, has made new friends for the Company. The New-York and Western Roads were weak and steady, by turns, throughout the day. The transactions in Union Pacific were heavy in amount at 88@88⅜@88⅛@88 ⅌ cent., while the business in the other Roads was to a fair amount, denoting, on the whole, an uncertain confidence in the immediate course of the market. After the Boards the feeling, in the main, was stronger than in the morning, on the out-look of the Money market and the non-appearance of the threatened "lock-up" of Greenbacks. The last quotations are given below, as compared with Thursday night:

CLOSING PRICES—FEB. 16.	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	109	108½
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	111½	111½
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	112	112
American Gold	110¼	110½
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	96¾	97
N. Y. C. last Hudson Debt Ctfs.	92½	92¾
Reading	110½	112½
Chicago and Rock Island	111½	111
North-west Common	78¾	78¾
North-west Preferred	90½	90¾
Pacific Mail	57¼	57½
St. Paul Preferred	70	75
St. Paul Common	55¾	55½
Ohio and Mississippi	44½	44½
Toledo and Wabash	75½	75½
Western Telegraph	69½	69
Erie	30¾	30½
Union Pacific	88½	88½
Lake Shore	90½	90¾
Lake Shore Scrip	87½	87½

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, at 5 o'clock P. M., the speculation in the Railroads was dull.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1872.

Gold receipts	$410,[illegible]
Gold payments	145,352 [illegible]
Gold balance	72,880,272 [illegible]
Currency receipts	446,000 [illegible]
Currency payments	1,496,316 [illegible]
Currency balance	4,[illegible]
Customs	408,000 [illegible]

The following are the last prices of the various Public Funds of the United States:

[illegible]

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the State Stocks:

[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Bonds:

[illegible]

The latest prices for the Miscellaneous Stocks dealt in at the Exchange Board are as follows:

[illegible]

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BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

MESSRS. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 7 Pine-st, offer for sale the first mortgage seven per cent. GOLD BONDS of the GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, free of Government tax, interest payable in New-York April and October, coupons tax-exempt. Two hundred and thirty-one miles of the road are now completed and running, earning the interest on the whole issue, which is also secured by a land grant of eleven hundred and twenty thousand acres of timber land in the State of Michigan, worth from one to twelve million dollars. The land is now selling rapidly at an average price of fifteen dollars per acre and the proceeds invested in the purchase of the bonds.

Less than half a million of the whole issue of eight millions remains unsold, and the price has been advanced to ninety-six per cent, and accrued interest.

THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS are for sale at 80 and accrued interest. UPON A FINISHED ROAD, WHICH IS DOING A LARGE AND PROFITABLE BUSINESS. For sale at W and accrued interest.

W. P. CONKLING & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD Gold Mortgage Fund Bonds for sale at 90 and accrued interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, Feb. 16.—FLOUR—Demand light; sales of White Winter at $[illegible]. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls; wheat, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,000 bbls; wheat, 1,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—FLOUR active; sales of best Minnesota at $[illegible]; sales liberal on both local and general account. WHEAT in fair demand and prices higher; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 23¼; sellers for May, $1 25; buyers for May, $1 23¼; sellers for No. 3 Spring, $1 20; buyers for No. 3 Spring, $1 18; sellers for No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 23¼; buyers for No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 23; sellers for No. 3 Milwaukee, $1 18; buyers for No. 3 Milwaukee, $1 15; sellers for rejected Spring, $1 15; buyers for rejected Spring, $1 12; sellers for rejected Milwaukee, $1 15; buyers for rejected Milwaukee, $1 12. CORN in good demand and higher; sales of No. 2 at 47¼c; buyers for May, 47¼c; sellers for May, 47¼c; buyers for May, 47¼c; sellers for May, 47¼c; buyers for May, 47¼c; sellers for May,

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 17, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FRA DIAVOLO, (English opera.) Matinée at 2 o'clock. Don Giovanni.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE VETERAN—Mr. Lester Wallack and Miss Effie Germon.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—MARRIAGE—Mr. Mackaye and Miss Griswold. Matinée at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Edwin Booth. Matinée at 1.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company. Matinée at 1½.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ATHLETIC, GYMNASTIC and ACROBATIC FEATS. Matinée at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe. Matinée at 2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK—Miss Kate Santley. Matinée at 2.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE. Matinée at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS. Matinée at 2½.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Matinée at 2½ o'clock—POPULAR CONCERT.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with unfiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year	5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year	8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year	50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st., opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

The *Tribune* printed yesterday three columns of City advertisements, without authority of any kind, and well knowing that it is practising an imposition upon the tax-payers. If this is not cheating, what else will you call it? And yet it pretends to be horrified at a man drawing about two thousand dollars a year as commissions on public printing. The *Tribune* is now defrauding the City at the rate of about fifty thousand dollars a year, by publishing Tammany advertisements which nobody reads, and which nobody has authority to order to be printed.

When Gen. GRANT became President, a $100 United States bond was worth $82 72 in gold; it is now worth $101 in gold. This advance has added to the value of the bonds, largely held by those who loaned their money to their country in the darkest days of the war, $338,017,411. Is the Democratic Party likely to do better than this?

If Mr. GREELEY had not lent his own name to lure depositors to the Bowling-green Savings Bank, would he be so anxious to cover up HANK SMITH's frauds?

The Subcommittee of the Legislature, consisting of Messrs. TOBEY, AITKEN and BABCOCK, appointed to examine into the charges against Superintendent MILLER, has resumed its sessions at Underwriters' Hall. This Committee, under the highly able and impartial chairmanship of Mr. F. W. TOBEY, of Essex County, has earned public approval and gratitude by the manner in which the investigation has been conducted. They have never lost sight of their judicial responsibilities, and their sessions have been free from any exhibition of special pleading on the part of members of the Committee. The evidence elicited yesterday, is, as will be seen, exceedingly damaging to MILLER, and as more of the same kind will, it is understood, be forthcoming, there is fair prospect of as strong a case as we have ever urged, being perfected against the Insurance Superintendent. Charges for examining companies, in some cases six times, and in others three times greater than those demanded by MILLER's predecessors, or by Superintendents in other States, make a pretty strong count in the indictment which may be expected to follow the close of the present investigation.

Supposing HANK SMITH supported the Administration, and was not a follower of FENTON's—would Mr. GREELEY attempt to shield him as he does now? Would he not rather be seized with one of his fits of honesty, and "show up" the President of the Bowling-green Savings Bank?

The Prospects of the New Charter.

The Committee of Seventy's Charter was yesterday ordered to a third reading in the Assembly by a majority of four, out of 110 members voting. Out of twenty-nine Democrats present and voting, five voted in favor of the third reading, and twenty-four against it. Out of eighty-one Republicans present, twenty-nine voted against the third reading, and fifty-two in its favor. Sixty-five votes—or a majority of the whole—will be required to put the charter on its final passage in the House. It, therefore, becomes a question of serious interest to the people of New-York whether, presuming that the fifty-seven of yesterday's division remain solid in supporting the charter, there can be found among the seventeen absentees another eight votes in favor of the charter. The Assembly consists at present of 127 members—W. M. ELY, of Broome, having died since the opening of the session. The names not appearing in the vote on the third reading, comprise two Democrats and fifteen Republicans, the latter being the following members: Messrs. D. L. BABCOCK, W. LEWIS, Jr., GRIFFIN, TOBEY, WYMAN, E. D. WHITE, PECK, J. H. BABCOCK, DYKEMAN, D. TOMPKINS, GREENHALGH, MARCY, KNETTLES, WELLS and YEOMANS. Of course, it is quite possible that the fifty-two members who supported Mr. ALVORD in his motion for delay do not represent a perfectly solid opposition to the charter. Mr. TILDEN, for example, who has, throughout, shown a disposition to discuss the charter in a fair spirit, would not, we should imagine, care to rank as an uncompromising opponent of a measure which has the support of the intelligent portion of both political parties. Messrs. FOLEY and HOUGHTON, of the Fourteenth and Sixteenth City Districts, were elected on the Reform platform, and have hitherto voted against factional legislation for the City. We should expect to see them recede from their present attitude of opposition to the charter, when it becomes a question of its final passage in the Assembly. The same remark applies to Mr. WHITBECK, who is the only Republican member from the City—besides Mr. TWOMBLY—who voted against the third reading. The latter gentleman appears so regularly on the same side with his former enemies, the Tammany Democrats, that a similar expectation cannot be expressed about him.

There is, it thus appears, room for a good deal of speculation about the prospects of the charter in the Lower House of the Legislature. It must be perfectly clear, however, even to the most sanguine, that its final passage cannot be counted on with any perfect certainty. The matter is of too vital import for the citizens of New-York to be left to chance or personal caprice. There must be another audible and unmistakable expression of public opinion on the subject. The politicians of both parties have had the ear of the Legislature often enough during the session. Members at Albany must now have a demonstration of what the great and influential mass of the public of New-York have to say about it. Once again, it must be clearly shown that nine out of every ten men in this City are united in the belief that the unpartisan victory of November can only be fitly crowned by the adoption of the unpartisan charter of the Committee of Seventy. The recess of the Legislature, which begins on Monday, can be turned to good account by holding another mass-meeting, at which the sense of the people can be had on the charter, and their judgment recorded for the benefit of all faltering or unfaithful representatives of the cause of reform at Albany. The Committee of Seventy have, hitherto, shown a proper appreciation of the exact time for evoking popular sentiment in regard to their work. We trust they will not fail to see that it has again arrived.

The people are fully resolved that the question of the good government of New-York shall be no longer bandied about at Albany to suit the caprice or the self-interest of members of the Legislature. The existing charter has been tried and found wanting, and any tinkering of its provisions, such as Mr. ALVORD advocated yesterday, will not satisfy this community. The radical principle of the new charter—that of minority representation—is admirably fitted to prevent in the future the formation of any such corrupt and tyrannical political combinations as have robbed us in the past. The friends of the charter have sustained the constitutionality of this principle by the opinion of one of the highest legal authorities on this class of questions. Its opponents have only carped and clamored about it, without bringing a single valid argument to show that cumulative voting deprives anybody of his rights. The citizens of New-York are perfectly able to rate the opposition to the charter at its proper worth, and an emphatic testimony to their judgment in this matter cannot be too soon elicited.

Food for Consideration.

"If the *Tribune* hears of any other cases of the sort, and can fasten the charges by reasonable proof, they will be published. And we shall take especial pleasure in aiding to expose and send to State Prison any one belonging to our side of the house in whose pockets any stolen money can be found."

The above characteristic piece of "brag" is from the *Tribune* of yesterday.

It has suited the *Tribune* latterly to try and recover a little of its lost ground by making loud pretensions of reform, and boasting of the terrible way in which it means to destroy evil-doers. When there was real hard work to be done in the way of reform, the *Tribune* stood out of the field. It screeched out to HALL and CONNOLLY to bring an action for libel against the TIMES, and in return for the Corporation advertisements which SWEENY gave—in recognition of which favor it called him "a man of towering spirit"—it endeavored to shield the Ring thieves until the loud cries of "stop my paper" from its subscribers frightened it from its course.

Now it is a "reformer." Judge BARNARD having attacked one of its editors, it "goes for" Judge BARNARD. But its zeal is instantly quenched when one of its own bosom friends is called up for judgment. The above paragraph, quoted from its columns, is one of those frequent statements of the *Tribune* which are put forward with the full knowledge that they are false.

The *Tribune* says: "We shall take especial pleasure in aiding to expose and send to State Prison any one belonging to our side of the house in whose pockets any stolen money can be found."

Of course, a quibble may be raised upon the above paragraph. You must, to convict a *Tribune* rogue, actually find the stolen money in his pocket. It would not be sufficient, for instance, to find it hidden in his bed. Now there is HANK SMITH's case. He is on the *Tribune's* "side of the house." It is proved beyond all doubt that the bank of which he was President failed because of the dishonesty of its managers. Large sums of money were entered in the books as lent to persons who have no existence. Other sums were lent to friends of HANK SMITH's, and have never been returned. The sum of $338,564 70 has been stolen from the bank; and HANK SMITH was President.

Yet against HANK SMITH the *Tribune* has not one word to say.

HANK SMITH is one of the Commissioners of Police—the *Tribune* does not ask for his resignation.

Is this justice? How can any paper have the impudence to hold up its head, and call itself a reformer, when it thus shields every rogue who wears its colors—and all the rogues *do* wear its colors?

The "Concessions" of Great Britain.

From the tone of the British Press in regard to the Washington Treaty, it might be supposed that in the three retroactive rules, which the British negotiators admitted as preliminary to arbitration, they had conceded to this country some great privileges or long-cherished rights. We venture to say that ninety-nine out of the hundred Englishmen who are so excited over this matter do not even know what their Government has conceded, or what we claimed as principles of law. These much-talked-of concessions and celebrated "rules," which were to govern the decisions of the Geneva Court, were in truth the simplest rules of international justice and fair dealing, which had always been recognized and acted upon by this country, and which ought to have been acted upon by the British Government. Indeed, many authorities in Great Britain, and many celebrated British Judges, hold that they are principles binding on their own Government as much as on the American. They are, in brief, these: A neutral Government is bound to use "due diligence" to prevent the fitting out or arming any vessel intended to carry on war with a Power with which it is at peace, and to prevent the departure of any such vessel, if it has been prepared within her jurisdiction for such warlike purpose. She is also bound not to permit her ports to be used as a base of naval operations by either belligerent, or in which to augment supplies or recruit men. And, as a consequence, she is required to exercise "due diligence" to prevent a violation by her own subjects of these duties.

These are the famous "concessions" made by the British Government to our own, as the basis of the future decision by the arbitrators. This is what British journalists describe as "eating dirt." They are, in fact, simply concessions to justice and right reason. If they were not the principles of international law which governed the British authorities during our civil war, they ought to have been. They bear fair-dealing and impartiality on their face. They have been acted up to a hundred times by our Government, when their violation would have served the interests of both passion and profit. They require from a neutral, simple and absolute neutrality. That their retroactive power would insure a concession of damages from the Geneva Arbitrators is nothing to us. They are the principles which everywhere and always ought to govern the dealings of neutral Powers with belligerent.

Nor are they principles especially in our interest. They are, in fact, more in favor of belligerent Powers, as they prevent neutral Powers from prolonging the contest. In the coming centuries, Great Britain will probably wage ten wars to our one. It is in the last degree improbable that we shall be entangled in any great war for generations to come. We grow yearly more powerful, and are more and more separated from European struggles. Strict principles of neutrality are a hundred fold more important to Great Britain than to the United States. Indeed, if the present treaty breaks down, and those principles of international law are dropped as binding on neutral Powers, and the whole question remains open, there can be no doubt that Great Britain will be in a far more perilous position than this country. In the first great war into which she may be forced, she will find neutral Powers retorting on her the violation of these principles. It is even among the possibilities that an Administration might hold sway here which, under the feelings of revenge or hostility, might play the part to the other belligerents in American ports, which the British Cabinet did to the rebels in their own ports. Great Britain might find our harbors used as naval bases for expeditions. From them might issue privateers armed, equipped, and manned by Americans; or hostile vessels might sail from them, to be armed just outside of the ports. The naval, financial, and war departments of the enemy of Great Britain might centre here, as those of the rebels did there. We say this is among the possibilities, and would be a fitting return for British neglect or bad faith; but we hope and believe that such a violation of our own principles, and such a gross act of inconsistency with our professions and history, would never be committed. We have no doubt that this Government would be true to honor and justice, whatever its rival had been.

Still, other Powers might not be so scrupulous. In giving up those principles, Great Britain puts a weapon in her enemies' hands. So far from their being a "concession," they are a victory for her own interests. And if the Geneva arbitration be broken up, the greatest loss will be England's, in losing those "rules" contained in the sixth article of the Treaty of Washington.

Promises in the Light of Performance.

The Democratic policy just now is as sly as Jo Bagstock's, and about as honest. The party leaders hope by ignoring their own bad reputation and associating with such Republicans as they can get to keep them company, to establish a sort of reflected credit with the people. But they shall not escape in this way. Their professions must be tried by the simple test of facts, and of facts that concern the entire nation.

The chief reliance of the Democracy at present is upon a concerted and continuous appeal to the people on the score of taxation. They claim that the Democratic Party can, if intrusted with power, bring the country back to the good times of small expenditures and low taxes. Let us see whether they were going in that direction when they last had the Government. The last Democratic President was JAMES BUCHANAN, and, under his Administration, the opposition was in a hopeless minority in the National Legislature. It was powerless to influence the expenditures of the Government, and these were managed, at discretion, by Democratic officers. What was the result? During every year of BUCHANAN's term there was a deficiency of receipts as compared with expenditures, ranging from seven millions and a half to more than twenty-seven millions, and amounting in four years to over sixty millions. He found twenty millions in the Treasury, and left only two and a half millions, while he left to the country a debt of nearly sixty-five millions. Supposing the Democratic leaders, either in their own name, or skulking under the shelter of some "Liberal" Republican candidate, regain control of the Treasury, what would management like BUCHANAN's lead to now?

On the other hand, what does the record show regarding the present Administration? It shows that, under its charge the credit of the country has been immensely strengthened. When President GRANT entered the White House, a bond of the United States for one hundred dollars was worth in coin only $82 72. Now it is worth $101 in coin, and this difference involves an actual addition to the value of our bonds of over $338,000,000. How has this remarkable advance in the value of bonds been attained? By the steady, unflinching payment of the public debt, amounting, in thirty-five months to nearly three hundred millions—$287,258,310 50. This payment of the debt in its turn saves to the people over seventeen and one-half millions of interest annually. Moreover, while thus strengthening the national credit and lessening the national burdens, the Administration has, with the co-operation of a Republican Congress, abandoned taxes to the amount of nearly two hundred millions of dollars. How does this compare with the record of Mr. BUCHANAN and the Democratic Party? Does it encourage confidence in the claims of the Democracy to be the best economists in national affairs? Are these facts of a kind that would induce a private individual to change agents?

From Bad to Worse.

Those who imagined that with the departure of Queen ISABELLA, her lay-figure of a husband and her favorite confessor, the troubles of Spain were beginning to end, must long since have come to a different conclusion. That royal voluptuary left her Kingdom in September, 1868. Spain has, therefore, had two years and a half to turn about and right itself. What has it done with its chance? Within one month of the commencement of the revolution, a reform Ministry was organized with Marshal SERRANO as President. It included Señor SAGASTA as Minister of the Interior, and Señor RUIZ ZORILLA as Minister of Public Works.

Then it was announced that a Cortes, to be elected by every non-criminal Spaniard of twenty-five, should presently be summoned to decide as to the future of the country. Meanwhile all sorts of liberal reforms were at once to be carried out, monasteries to be suppressed, the Press to be made entirely free, absolute religious freedom permitted. In January, 1869, the Cortes met and determined on having a King. That victim was, however, not so easily caught, *timeo Hispanos et coronam ferentes* being the prevailing sentiment among the eligible candidates. At last a luckless young wight was found, whose passionate papa insisted upon his acceptance of the honor. A nice time this poor young man has of it. His existence since he ascended the throne has alternated between dissolving the Cortes and selecting the Cabinet. To the perpetual worries to which GEORGE III. of England was exposed in early life, through the intrigues and squabbles of those about him, the disease of his later life was attributed; and if any monarch ever had a right to go crazy from a similar cause, it is King AMADEUS.

The Cortes met on the 22d of January. The Prime Minister, SAGASTA, represents the moderate Republican Party. ZORILLA, once his colleague in the Provisional Government of 1868-69, but now his fiercest foe, heads the advanced Republicans. After reading the convocatory decree, SAGASTA proceeded to defend the Government. Alluding to Cuba, he says that the Government will lend all necessary forces to put down the rebels, and will punish those who foment and encourage the revolt. Great confusion and indications of defeat ensue, and a Republican member exclaims: "Am I to be considered a filibuster because I wish Cuba to be free?" SAGASTA concludes by an exhortation to all law-loving people to support the Government. A very strong debate follows. The Minister rises to reply, depending on a clause in the Constitution of the House that Ministers may speak as often as they please. The Opposition will not hear him. The Vice President in the chair supports him. There is tremendous confusion. At last the Government makes the decision as to his being allowed to speak on Cabinet questions. The vote is for the Government 121, against it 172.

The House breaks up; the Minister goes to the poor young King. He seeks SERRANO's advice, and the Cortes is dissolved after two days' sitting, and the Ministry retained. So, while the country is hopelessly bankrupt, its lands lying waste, its husbandry a hundred years behind that of others, its people daily growing poorer, and its branches longing to be lopped from such a decaying trunk, the Parliament, which ought to be working day and night to raise the country once more to a decent position in the scale of nations, is given up to partisan squabbles, is summoned and dismissed after two days' sittings, and is doing worse than nothing for the interests of the people. There is not a country in the world today that affords an aspect so truly despicable as Spain.

Judge Waterbury's Letter.

The elaborate communication of Judge WATERBURY to the TIMES, which will be found in another column, reads like a careful pleading in a legal trial. Its length and minuteness are decidedly out of proportion to the incidental allusions to Judge WATERBURY which it is designed to refute, and it will strike most of our readers as an intolerable quantity of legal sack lavished upon a very small morsel of journalistic bread. The TIMES had no intention of attacking Judge WATERBURY, and merely referred to him in connection with the sins of Mr. GREELEY—for which no right-minded man would be willing to hold Judge WATERBURY, or any other man of character and reputation, responsible. The statements made by the TIMES, and of which Judge WATERBURY complains, were that he bore a letter from Mr. GREELEY to Mr. WINSLOW, asking the latter to vote for TWEED's Election law, and that, though at one time an Anti-Tammany Democrat, he supported several of the Ring candidates at the last election.

Judge WATERBURY admits that he did take a letter from Mr. GREELEY to Mr. WINSLOW, in which Mr. WINSLOW was requested to listen to Judge WATERBURY's arguments in favor of an Election law. This particular Election law was defeated, at least in the form in which it was presented, but its two most important provisions were incorporated by TWEED into his Election law, which was passed. It thus appears that at least a part, and a very important part, of TWEED's Election law was satisfactory to Judge WATERBURY—indeed, was "taken bodily" from the law as originally drafted by him. It does not, then, seem as though he had much reason for resenting the assertion of the TIMES that the law was acceptable to him.

In regard to the other statement, that Judge WATERBURY supported certain of the Ring candidates at the last election, he distinctly admits it. The TIMES, however, had found no fault with Judge WATERBURY, who is certainly a Democrat of the Democrats, for supporting any Democratic candidate who seemed acceptable to him. The reference to his course in the last election was made, not as an attack on him, but simply to refute a shallow pretense made by Mr. GREELEY.

The Debate on Sectarian Schools.

The substitute for the ninety-second article of the charter presented by Mr. BROWN, and debated on Thursday evening, in the Legislature, is one of great importance to the State, and should be carefully considered before its final adoption. It was, in effect, a provision to forbid all appropriation by the City Government of public moneys to charity schools which are "sectarian, denominational, and not under the supervision and control of the Board of Education."

The origin of many of the charity schools in our City is a matter of history. Owing to the over-crowding of population, and the emigration of a very poor peasantry, thousands of children, it was found, were growing up in our streets utterly uncared for, uneducated, and whose livelihood would evidently consist in preying on the property of our citizens. They were the "little Arabs" of a great city, without settled home, unbefriended, and criminals from a very early age. The astounding evils and damage to both morals and property which began to appear as these young vagrants grew up, at length aroused some of our benevolent citizens to undertake a remedy. This class of youthful vagabonds could not or would not attend our public schools. They were too dirty and ragged, and moreover were obliged to spend portions of every day in their street trades, or were engaged in begging, so that they were too irregular in attendance for the strict rules of the Ward schools. In many cases they had to be sought out by philanthropic persons, in order to attend any kind of school. To meet the wants of this vast and "dangerous class," a class of schools were opened corresponding to the "ragged schools" of London, called in general "industrial schools." For nearly twenty years these humble and useful institutions have been quietly at work, transforming the street-wandering, idle, vagrant, ignorant children of our City into industrious and steady boys and girls, to grow up as independent and honest laborers or mechanics or domestics. No figures can measure the good accomplished among this class by these schools, both in relieving suffering, and in checking crime and diminishing ignorance. They have not in any degree lessened the attendance on the public schools, as their object has been to transmit their more improved and steady children to these institutions, while they draw their pupils from a class who have not attended our free schools.

These industrial schools may be especially described as "unsectarian," since children of all churches and of no church attend them, and the influences employed are industrial and moral, rather than religious. To these schools, certain public appropriations have been made by the City, on the ground that they were meeting an evil not reached by the public schools, and that they checked crime and pauperism. It is doubtful if, without these appropriations, they could have been sustained.

But alongside of this bestowment of the public moneys, which few would object to, the Roman Catholic interest succeeded in securing enormous grants to distinctively "Church schools," both here and elsewhere. This has reached such a point that many have determined to put a stop to the evil at any cost. We showed on Friday the immense sums annually bestowed by our authorities on Catholic Church schools. The debate in the Legislature proved how strongly the members felt the evil of this. It would seem wiser, however, in passing such a law as that suggested by Mr. BROWN, that it should be made applicable to the whole State, and not to this City alone; and that it should be an organic law, and not a legislative act, which may be repealed next year. It will, if passed, of course break up many useful charities, and turn a host of destitute children on the streets. It will uproot the Church schools of this City. But why it should undermine Catholic schools in New-York, and leave them in Buffalo and Albany, is not clear. So important a measure should act on the whole State.

The destruction of our "industrial school" system, as carried out by the Five Points Missions, Home of the Friendless, and Children's Aid Society, would be a public calamity; but it may be necessary in order to check Roman Catholic encroachment. We trust, however, that even under the proposed law it may be saved by bringing it more entirely under State supervision, and stripping it, if necessary, of all even apparently sectarian character. The public schools need supplementary schools to reach the lowest poor. These societies may offer such schools at half the cost which their total support by the City would involve, and without the complications resulting from managing eleemosynary matters by public authorities.

The Ash-Barrel Nuisance.

The question of sewage, more particularly as connected with the escape of foul gases into dwellings through waste-pipes, is receiving much attention. A large proportion of the febrile disorders of the community originate in this source; and it is likely that close investigation will show the ratio to be higher than is even now supposed. There is another source of noxious exhalation, of which less has been said. The neglected dust-bins, boxes, and barrels with which the side streets of New-York are crowded are prolific of stench and disease. In these receptacles are stored up heaps of decaying animal and vegetable refuse, and, in the vast majority of cases, there is not even an attempt to shut in the escaping gases by covers. In Winter the horrible odors given forth by these pestilent deposits are less observable, although almost as unwholesome as in Summer. Decomposition is more rapid in hot weather, and more foul gas is set free, other things being equal, in a given time; but otherwise these emanations are as pernicious at one season as another. In the sewers the deodorizing qualities of water serve in some measure as a protection, but in the filthy dust-boxes there is no such safeguard. Tens of thousands of persons are subjected daily, in the horse-cars and elsewhere, to atmospheric poison which must, whether obvious to the senses or not, be more or less injurious. Of course the reeking mass could be utilized, and, of course, when we get a little more advanced in scientific knowledge, it will be.

There is very little protection to the wealthier classes in the fact that the nuisance in question is confined to the poorer neighborhoods. Rich people have to ride through those neighborhoods in getting up and down the island, and moreover the odors *not* of "Araby the Blest," that are so often borne by favoring winds into the most aristocratic precincts, show that the interest in universal cleanliness is a common one, and is not confined to any single portion of the community. The practical remedy, as things stand, lies in a more thorough, regular, and frequent removal of the offensive substances, as well as a systematic cleansing of the receptacles that hold them. Particularly in tenement neighborhoods should such regulations be enforced. There are regions traversed even by the Broadway cars that in a few weeks will be quite sickening, and remain so for the whole season, if no change for the better is made over the last Summer. Now that the Metropolis is partly freed from the moral filth of Tammany, let us hope we may be delivered from the material nastiness which its robberies inflicted on the City. The two are associated together by the most natural connection, and one being swept away the other should be forthwith thrust out of sight and smell likewise.

MINOR TOPICS.

A lady correspondent of the Hartford *Post*, under the impression that the leaders of the woman's rights movement have lost much valuable time in tilting with windmills, professes to come to their rescue with a proposition for the establishment of an insurance company, the stock of which she would have owned exclusively by women. At the present time very many of the existing life companies decline to take "female risks;" and nearly all the accident companies refuse to insure women against anything short of death. The officers of the life companies are ungallant enough to declare that women cannot be induced to record their exact ages, while the "accident man" claim that it is next to impossible to measure the extent of the damages done to the health of a woman through fright occasioned by false reports of accidents. It is only a few days since we announced that one of the English companies had reorganized its clerical force, in order to give respectable unmarried women and widows an opportunity to make a fair test of their ability to perform such service. The insurance company suggested by the Hartford lady would have female directors as well as female clerks, and for that reason ought to commend itself to the favorable notice of Mrs. CADY STANTON and her co-laborers.

One fact has been very clearly brought out in the debate on Mr. SUMNER's resolution with reference to the sales of arms, and that is that the presentation of the resolution is not a thing a patriotic man would like to be responsible for. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN pressed this point very sharply on Mr. SUMNER, and he winced under it. In fact there are three points of suspicion enumerated in the preamble of Mr. SUMNER. One is, that there is a discrepancy between the accounts of the War Department and those of the Treasury. It is admitted by both SCHURZ and SUMNER that there is no doubt that if these exist—which is denied,—it can be satisfactorily explained. The second is that France paid more for arms bought in this country than the United States received. That is not a plea for investigation by the United States Senate, but by France, who has evidently been cheated. The third point is that the United States Government sold arms, in violation of neutrality, to known agents of France. If this be true, and we do not believe it, it is utterly incomprehensible on what ground Senator SUMNER bases his obligation to bring it up. Has the Senator ever heard that it is an ill bird that fouls its own nest?

The continuance of the snow blockade in the West for several weeks, has given new life and hope to the lumber-dealers who have been impeded in their undertakings for some years past, owing to the low state of the water in the small streams which flow through the pine regions. The great fall of snow this Winter, it is calculated, will be sufficient, when melted, to float the rafts to the principal rivers, and thence to the markets. It is supposed that Canada will occupy herself almost exclusively this year in preparing plank for the English, Australian, and South American markets. This will give the lumber men of the United States a chance for a decent margin of profit on their sales, and enable them to make up, in some measure, for the losses they have sustained through the forest fires. The stock of lumber at present stored at Saginaw, Mich., Albany, N. Y., and Williamsport, Penn., is reported to be several hundred thousand feet less than it was at the same period last year; and this circumstance of itself, if there was no other, would be sufficient warrant for the opinion that prices will rule high during the coming season.

A very important meeting of the National Union for the Education of Women has lately been held at Belfast, Ireland. The chair was occupied by the Earl of DUFFERIN, an accomplished member of the Government; and Mrs. GREY, a lady who has been very prominent in the movement, was a principal speaker. In the course of the meeting it was pointed out that the immense preponderance in numbers of women over men, and the increasing reluctance, or inability, of men to marry, made it all the more necessary that the education of women should be of a kind to enable them to help themselves. It was stated that three millions of women in the British Islands were now earning their living.

There is probably no Minister in the world whose life has afforded greater contrasts than the Austro-Hungarian Chancellor, Count ANDRASSY. Reared amid the feudal splendor of a great Hungarian noble, he found himself in early manhood earning a scanty pittance by his musical talents in London. A few years later, and he is at the head of the proudest and most exclusive aristocracy in Europe. The Countess, a meet helpmate for a man in her husband's present position, gave a magnificent entertainment lately at the Vienna Foreign Office. Eight hundred guests were present, and their number included the Emperor.

"Capt." JOHN COWDEN has made a gift to the Emperor of Russia of the plans, specifications and drawings used in the construction of the celebrated Confederate rams *Arkansas*, *Virginia* and *Tennessee*. They were taken from the archives of the defunct Jeff. Davis Government, and presented to Admiral POSSIET in trust for his Imperial master. The theory developed in the papers referred to makes the use between the iron plates of cotton, or some other elastic substance, imperative in the building of this kind of craft. It is claimed that shot from guns of the heaviest calibre cannot take effect under such circumstances. In addition to this, the vessels are supposed to be so shaped that they cannot be struck at right angles. "Capt." COWDEN is good enough to believe that he has inflicted an irreparable injury upon the Federal Government by his generosity to a stranger. Indeed, it is barely possible that our navy may have suffered to a trifling extent by his lack of patriotism; but we can afford to bear the loss philosophically in view of the fearful state of demoralization which these same rams were thrown into when they first encountered the fleet of the late lamented Admiral FARRAGUT.

Allegheny, Penn., has lately been the scene of as many exciting events as a full-fledged city of Nevada or California. First came the extraordinary spiritualistic experiences, during which the head of one of its "first families" was "rocked like a baby;" then all the inhabitants were threatened with a deluge of quack medicines, and now its Mayor has interfered with the right of "free speech," by a decision which has literally set the whole town by the ears. A short time since, it appears, several brothers named ROSE, who are conceded to be eminently respectable members of society, engaged in a crusade against the liquor-dealers, in order to purify the atmosphere of the neighborhood in which they resided. In due time the cases came to trial before an Alderman, and here the "trouble" really commenced. The ROSES, being under the impression that they were public benefactors, thought that they were privileged to say and do just as they pleased, and the result was that they berated the defendants, their own witnesses, and the lawyers employed on both sides, in such a way that the Magistrate, for the sake of self-respect, had them sent before the Mayor on a charge of "attempt to incite a breach of the peace." The following is a fair sample of the language used by way of interruption while the defendants' counsel was addressing the Court: "I have no more regard for the sputterings of this man than I would have for the braying of an ass, the chirpings of a magpie, or the jabbering of a monkey." Now the Mayor of Allegheny, CALLOW by name, happens to have what may be called advanced ideas of decorum, and the consideration due to expounders of the law. He not only censured the ROSES very severely, but fined the leader of the party $50, and all the others $25 each and costs.

We have received the following subscriptions for the Children's Aid Society: A nurse, $2; a little boy, on his birthday, $1.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS

A Reply from the United States Expected About March.

The British Case Submitted to the House of Commons.

A Short Synopsis of the Leading Provisions.

England Regrets the Departure of the Rebel Cruisers,

But Does Not Admit Pecuniary Responsibility.

AWAITING THE UNITED STATES' REPLY.

Mr. Disraeli Interrogates Earl Granville Regarding the Answer to his Note.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. DISRAELI inquired whether any answer to Lord GRANVILLE'S note concerning the *Alabama* claims had been received. Mr. GLADSTONE replied that nothing official had been received by Her Majesty's Government; but the United States Minister, Mr. SCHENCK, thought the reply of his Government would reach London about the 1st of March.

THE AMERICAN COUNSEL.

Messrs. Evarts, Cushing and Waite in Paris—Presentation to President Thiers.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—Minister WASHBURNE, accompanied by Count DE REMUSAT, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, had an audience with M. THIERS today, and presented to His Excellency Messrs. CUSHING, EVARTS and WAITE, Counsel of the United States before the Geneva Tribunal. Mr. BANCROFT DAVIS was unable to be present on the occasion.

THE BRITISH CASE.

Presentation of the Document in Parliament—Brief Outline of the Points.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The case submitted to the Geneva Board of Arbitration by the counsel of Great Britain in regard to the Alabama claims has been laid before Parliament, and is published. The document is divided into ten parts. Part 1 remarks that no definite or complete statement of the American claim has ever been furnished. The Treaty of Washington and previous correspondence will, however, supply a general definition of the demand made by the United States. Rule 3 of article 6 of the Treaty of Washington is quoted, as follows: "A neutral Government is bound not to permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as a base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of the renewal or augmentation of military supplies or arms, or the recruitment of men." This rule is interpreted as prohibiting the supply of war-waring vessels from neutral ports, but as not prohibitory of the sale of arms or munitions of war in the ordinary course of commerce. The claims submitted are for damages growing out of the acts of vessels, respecting which the United States alleges that Great Britain failed in her international duty. The tribunal must determine the question of failure of duty. If it decides that there has been such failure, then it must award a gross sum for damages, or define the limit of liability for the guidance of the assessor of said damages. The circumstances of the sailing of the steamers *Alabama*, *Florida*, *Georgia* and *Shenandoah* were materially dissimilar; but Great Britain maintains that in respect to none of them has she failed of her international obligations, or rendered herself justly liable.

Part 2 gives a history of the civil war in the United States, showing that the course of England and the maritime Powers was one of vigilant and scrupulous neutrality. Part 3 makes a statement of international rights and duties, of the laws of England bearing thereon, and of the faithful performance and enforcement thereof by Great Britain during the war. It also gives a detailed account of the action of Minister ADAMS and Earl RUSSELL to prevent the departure of the rebel cruisers. Part 4 shows the limits of the powers possessed by the British Government to prevent such departure. Parts 5, 6, 7 and 8 respectively present in detail the facts relative to the *Florida*, *Alabama*, *Georgia* and *Shenandoah*. Part 9 sets forth that the steamers *Georgia* and *Shenandoah* were never equipped for war in the British dominions. Her Majesty's Government was only informed respecting these vessels after their departure. The *Alabama* and *Florida* even did not receive their armaments in British dominions. The peculiar circumstances of the *Alabama's* escape are recited, and England's vigilant endeavors to prevent her sailing, as well as America's failure to detain the latter, are insisted upon. Part 10 complains of disadvantages under which Great Britain labors in meeting an unprecented case. The document concludes as follows: While England regrets the departure of rebel cruisers from her port, she cannot acknowledge the justice of the claims for indirect damages for pecuniary losses by those acts. The United States must solidly establish the fact of England's negligence. England is ready to accept the award of the Tribunal of Arbitration, whether favorable or unfavorable. She desires only that it shall be just.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Additions to the Epitome of English Press Opinion.

On Feb. 2, the London *Times* remarked that if Englishmen waive, for argument's sake, the conclusive reasons already stated for declining to discuss the claim for consequential damages before the arbitrators as all, it would be inadmissible on the ground that it stands condemned by well-known maxims of law common to English and American Courts, so that Mr. SUMNER, who first started it, was fain to rely on a dictum of Roman jurists, laying down as the standard of damages "*quantum mihi abest, quantumque rapere possit.*" That the claim would be disallowed on this ground, among others, by any impartial Board of Arbitrators may be taken as certain, but this certainty must not lead us to acquiesce in its remaining on the record. Were such a deviation from the understanding embodied in the protocols to be permitted, it would be necessary for Great Britain, in self-defense, to introduce a variety of topics we wisely excluded by the same understanding, and by no means conducive to an amicable or lasting settlement. Better to rescind the Washington Treaty altogether than to frustrate its object in this manner. It is (the *Times* says) our earnest hopeway, mean, it is our belief—that we can unanswerably all be overruled by a simple and frank withdrawal of the demand for indirect losses, and that Her Majesty's Government may be enabled to reassure Parliament on an early day of the approaching session.

On Feb. 3 the *Times* says that the feeling which had been created by the delusive hope the American demands must not be suffered to extend beyond the exaggerated pretensions which have called it forth. In protesting against the presentation of a claim before the Tribunal of Arbitration for indirect damages, and in refusing to go on with the reference if this claim be not withdrawn, England is strictly within her right. There is no trace of difference of opinion in England about it. But this point manifest Englishmen are ready to go on with the reference with perfect loyalty to the terms of the treaty. They may be held liable for omissions of a character which must depend upon the judgment of the arbitrators, and to it they are willing to defer. They consented to it, and they do not withdraw from their word. It is altogether different with respect to claims they never agreed to refer. They have come upon them by surprise. The British Government on evidence sufficients of the direct up, as it clearly has been, without a dispute, that a different view was held in the United States. The mistake is most deplorable. It cannot be contemplated without some strong feelings of indignation against the easy good faith of those who first lent to, but it was genuine, and it must be set right before anything further can be done under the treaty.

The Weekly Press.

The *Spectator* says that nothing can be graver than the present situation of the arbitration question. Whatever the fault of the international misunderstanding has been, this at least is can make absolutely clear, even to the American people, of course that the treaty signed was understood by English Government—we and statesmen—to a sense quite different from that now put upon it by the American diplomatists and statesmen. If additional proof of this were wanted, it would be found in the British "case," which is almost disarmingly, almost childishly innocent when read beside the American case. While America was shewing cause why England should pay something like what France is now paying to Germany, Englishmen were placidly arguing that they were not liable for a sum that 2d. on the income tax would easily cover. They have now learned by a very grave experience how dangerous it is to enter into indefinite arrangements. They must not enter into this arbitration trusting to any preconceived notion of their own as to what the good sense and moderation of the Court of Arbitrators will do for us. They do not doubt at all that the Court of Arbitrators would put aside as simply extravagant at least nine-tenths of the American claims, but they have no right whatever to trust to this. Unless they are prepared—as they certainly are not—to accept any award, however favorable to the United States, the Geneva Court might give on these unexpected, and, as they must be considered, unfriendly claims, we have are prepared to pay, say fifty, or a hundred, or even a hundred and fifty millions sterling, if the Court should award them, it is utterly dishonorable to proceed with the arbitration on the present basis. If the arbitration goes on on the narrower issue assigned to it by English statement, there must be much bitterness and resentment in America; and if it does not go on at all, there will be deep sense of injury on both sides. But even if had be the best, bad is better than worse, and it is still in England's power to decline an engagement which she never made, and which, had Englishmen made it, it might be utterly out of any statesman's power to persuade the British people to make good. By promptly declining that engagement, and by that course alone, can Englishmen vindicate British good faith in this unhappy misapprehension, even though it be at the cost to some extent of their reputation for diplomatic sagacity and lucid negotiation.

The *Saturday Review* observes that the extreme carelessness with which the treaty was drawn renders the position of the Government in the highest degree embarrassing. It is certain that in America, as in England, the treaty and the reference to arbitration were received as an amicable settlement of all causes of differences; nor can it have been thought that friendly feeling would be compatible with the exaction of a penalty representing the cost of one or two years of civil war. Thus far the people of the United States are not responsible for the hostile proceedings of their Government; but there is too much reason to fear that, when they understand the nature and extent of the claim, they will adopt a policy which must necessarily render the treaty inoperative. It is satisfactory to observe that, for the first time in seven years, all parties in England are absolutely of one mind on the merits of a controversy with America. The most enthusiastic supporters of the cause of the North during the civil war, the most devoted admirers of Republican institutions, scouts the determination to resist pretensions which can only have been advanced for the purpose of insult and injury.

The *Economist* remarks that the most curious difference had arisen between the English and the American Governments on the *Alabama* case. Englishmen imagined that they were only to inquire whether they were to blame in letting slip the *Alabama* and other vessels, and, if it should be found that they were to blame, to determine what direct harm such negligence had done to America. Lord GRANVILLE explained their understanding in the pleasant manner in the House of Lords. But if they take up the American case and read it, they find that the claims which Lord GRANVILLE imagined were waived and got rid of have all come back again. When they turn to the treaty, and the protocols which preceded it, they must acknowledge that the question is ambiguous. There is nothing in the treaty as to words restricting the Americans from preferring, or the arbitrators from considering, any kind of claim. From the protocol it would certainly be inferred that the settlement being "amicable" no claim for any "indirect loss" would be preferred; but the treaty itself does not contain a single word of limitation. The duty of this country is plain. The nation must at once give notice to the American Government that it must have the treaty carried out in the sense in which it interpreted it, and in which by their silence they permitted it to think that they also interpreted it. If it should be said that they from the beginning understood the matter differently, the treaty is at an end. In that case there never was a treaty; the essential notion of a contract is that the parties should be, as the lawyers say, *ad idem*; that they should be of "consentaneous mind;" that they should mean the same thing by the same words. But in this case, if the American Government adheres to its present case, there never was any such "consentaneous mind" at all, the two parties never meant the same thing, and the whole proceedings, complex and public as they were, are therefore null and void. They want the first requisite of a treaty—the precise assentment of the contracting Powers, and wanting that they want everything. On the other hand, it may be (and the *Economist* wishes it may so happen) that the American Government may acquiesce in our interpretation of the treaty; that they may withdraw their case; that they may limit their claims within the bounds of good sense and of reason; that they may withdraw these vague and enormous demands.

The Ring Thieves—The Latest Rumors.

The usual rumors around the City Hall concerning the Ring refugees were rife yesterday, although nothing fresh is known of their whereabouts. In the morning it was reported that JAMES H. INGERSOLL was in the City, but inquiry proved that this was untrue, and Sheriff BRENNAN said to a TIMES reporter, "If he had been in the City he would have been in my custody."

WILLIAM M. TWEED was in close consultation at his office in Duane-street throughout the day with Ring lawyers and politicians, their business being the completion of arrangements for a compromise. The only question to be decided now, it is said, is the amount of money the Ring shall pay down. Report has it thus the Reformers require $6,000,000, but Tammany at present has only consented to pay $4,000,000. It is however probable that the difference of $2,000,000 will be divided, so that the City will get $5,000,000. The result of O'DONOVAN ROSSA'S petition to the Legislature which shows that at least 5,000 votes which were registered in favor of his opponent belonged of right to him, was the topic of considerable discussion in political circles yesterday, and it was freely asserted that eventually a legislative committee will be appointed to investigate the alleged corruption at the election, and which will undoubtedly end, if the inquiry is conducted honestly, in TWEED'S being unseated.

Around the Mayor's office affairs were somewhat quiet throughout the day. The Mayor was busily engaged in the afternoon in signing warrants to pay the inspectors, policemen and landlords, employed by the Bureau of Elections for the election held last November in the First, Second and Third Wards. His trial on Monday next is anxiously looked forward to by his friends, and it is said he will be aided by Mr. VANDERPOEL, his partner, in his defense. PETER B. SWEENY still keeps himself as obscure as possible, while CORNOLLY remains quiet with his friends.

The German Republican Central Committee—Resolutions in Favor of City Reform.

The German Republican Central Committee, Mr. WM. GELLMANN, presiding, met at the Steuben House last evening to complete the reorganization for the ensuing year. The election for the Executive Committee resulted as follows: Messrs. M. Friedsam, Franz Resch, Dr. Gerke, Hermann Cantor, Fred. Bernhard, C. C. Koerner, Andreas Steinmüller, Chas. Schwedler and A. Taun, with the officers of the Central Committee as *ex-officio* members. An excited debate ensued on a motion to take up a resolution laid on the table at the previous meeting, defining the position of the German Republicans toward the reform movement. The resolution is as follows:

Whereas, Inasmuch as the Republican Party is naturally the party of political reform, and in view of the fact that the united action of the Germans, without regard to previous party affiliations, during the last election in favor of City reforms, was inaugurated by the German Republicans, be it therefore

Resolved, That the German Republicans of the City of New-York, although not organized into that party in all questions of national import, they do reserve the right to act in concert with the Reform Party of this city in all questions concerning City reform, and in support of the same by all available means.

The resolution, after a brief debate, was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Mr. GELLMANN, the President of the Central Committee, then said that, inasmuch as it had been stated that he was an opponent of the Administration, he would state that he was an earnest supporter of the same, and in favor of the renomination of Gen. GRANT for the Presidency.

The Reform Democratic Disgrace in the Twenty-first District.

The examination into the case of WILLIAM J. ROONEY, charged with attempting to get fraudulent possession of the registry books of the Twenty-first Assembly District Democratic Reform Association from Mr. FOLEY, came off yesterday at the Keeseville Police Court. Mr. FOLEY testified that he had got possession of the books regularly, and was the proper custodian of them. This was corroborated by two others. MINNIE MARTIN, Mr. FOLEY'S servant, related the story of how ROONEY tried to get her to give him the books when Mr. FOLEY was from home.

The counsel for the accused asked for the dismissal of the case on the grounds that Mr. FOLEY was not the proper custodian of the books; that he had obtained possession of one of them himself by false representations, and that the books were not his property. Justice COULTER denied the application, and adjourned the examination till 4 o'clock P. M. today, to give ROONEY time to summon witnesses.

A REMARKABLE PARALLEL.

The Errors of the Last Democratic and the Pressing Retrenchment Administrations Compared—What Sumner, Schurz and the Tribune would Destroy.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Senator PATTERSON has been furnished, through Mr. COBLENT, Chief of the Warrant Division of the Treasury Department, with a heavy dose for the Copperheads of New-Hampshire and their allies in the Senate. The facts contained in this brief statement are from the record, and they tell a story which the people can readily comprehend. The receipts and expenditures of the Government, as published by the Secretary of the Treasury, show that the expenditures of BUCHANAN'S Administration (in excess of its receipts) were as follows: For the fiscal year 1857, $27,520,904 48; 1858, $15,864,611 10; 1860, $7,046,930 35; 1861 to the close of the Administration in March, $10,084,654 49; making a total of $60,536,100 62 extravagantly expended in excess of income, in a time of profound peace. In order to provide for this deficit and meet current expenses, loans had to be negotiated at a heavy discount. So bad was the credit of the Government, and the nation was thereby plunged into a debt solely in consequence of the profligate squandering of the people's money by this weak and imbecile administration. When Mr. BUCHANAN entered upon his duties as Chief Magistrate, there was in the Treasury cash amounting to $19,570,114 10. He left in the Treasury for the incoming Administration but $9,696,069 49, a debt of $68,343,287 83, and a war which has cost fearful sacrifices of blood and treasure.

The Administration of President GRANT came into power, promising a reduction in taxation, retrenchment and reform. Let us examine and ascertain how it has fulfilled its pledges. The internal revenue taxes collected and returned to the Treasury for the fiscal year 1866 amounted to $309,226,613 42. By the acts of March 31 and July 20, 1868, and July 14, 1870, these taxes were reduced so that the amount collected for the last fiscal year was $143,098,153 63, showing a reduction of the burdens of taxation of the people of $166,128,459 79, in this item alone. In addition to this, by the act last referred to, the duties on teas, sugars, and other necessary articles were reduced $29,656,409 00. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his last annual report to Congress, recommended a still further reduction of taxes to the amount of $50,000,000. The expenditures of GRANT'S Administration for the last fiscal year were $95,163,066 61 less than those of the last year of ANDREW JOHNSON, notwithstanding that during the year $10,861,508 10 more was paid in pensions to the widows and orphans of those who died that their country might be saved, and notwithstanding also the purchase of Alaska, $7,200,000, which should have been paid by JOHNSON, was allowed to go over, to be a charge upon the present Administration. Since the commencement of the present Administration, a period of thirty-five months, the public debt of the United States has been reduced $287,258,310 61, and the annual interest hereafter to be saved to the tax-payers by this reduction is $17,908,834 45. At the close of the administration of ANDREW JOHNSON a United States bond for $100 was worth in gold $82 75. Today the same bond cannot be purchased for less than $101 in gold.

Now, let us look at the contrast in the financial management of the last Democratic Administration to that of President GRANT. The Administration of BUCHANAN robbed the National Treasury of its funds, stole the Indian Trust Fund bonds, placed under arrests and imprisoned, rendered the navy useless and expensive by scattering its vessels upon far-off seas, and by its extravagant and corrupt expenditures, left a debt of $64,842,287 83, to pay which the people of the country have been and are now being taxed. The Administration of President GRANT has reduced taxation, as shown by official statements, $166,656,068 63, and proposed during the present year to make a further reduction of $50,000,000. It has reduced the annual expenditures of the Government $95,163,066 61. It has paid and canceled $287,258,310 61 of the public debt, and reduced the annual interest thereon $17,908,834 45, and raised the credits of United States bonds from less than 82½ cents on the dollar to above par, by which their value has been enhanced to the extent of $338,017,411 50. This is the irrefutable record of an Administration which SUMNER, SCHURZ, TRUMBULL and TRIBUNE—for the entire opposition is now reduced to this quartet in the Senate—and its *Tribune* ally, declare to be unworthy the confidence of the people of New-Hampshire, and unworthy of a continuance in power.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Season of Opera.

A capital performance of "Martha"—the first and last of the present too brief season—took place at the Academy of Music last evening. Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, Mrs. LEAH SEGUIN, and Messrs. CASTLE and CAMPBELL assumed the parts in which they have so often appeared to advantage; and their efforts were rewarded with the wonted applause. The representation was for the benefit of Mrs. SEGUIN, whose talent and sympathetic charm were acknowledged by the presence of a very large audience, and by a liberal offering of flowers. Today "Don Juan" will be sung. To-night's rehearsal of "Fra Diavolo," with Mr. SANTLEY as the brigand chief, will end a series of entertainments which have been very interesting to the public, and very remunerative for the management.

The Linseed Association—Adoption of a New Standard of Quality.

At a meeting of the New-York Linseed Association, held on Thursday, a new standard of quality was adopted, and new regulations prescribed, which hereafter shall govern the trade. It was determined that on and after the 1st of August, 1872, no standard of quality shall be pure linseed, to be analyzed by sample, by the analyst of the Association. There is almost always a certain proportion of oleaginous substances other than linseed mixed with it. Such substances, up to two per cent of the entire weight, are to be considered worth half the price of pure linseed, and from two to five per cent, to be considered valueless. A number of other regulations in reference to sales were also adopted.

The Canadian Secret Treaty Hoax.

The Halifax *Chronicle* professes to have definite information respecting that alleged and improbable secret treaty of separation between the English and Dominion Governments, of which a report was sent by telegraph from that city. How little reliance can be placed upon the statement may be inferred from the introductory paragraphs of its article, which read:

"Information of an extraordinary but not unlooked for character, has lately reached us, affirming the existence of a secret treaty between the English and the Dominion Governments, already drawn up and signed by both parties, and provided for the early peaceful separation of the two countries. We say 'not unlooked for,' because no competent, intelligent observer of the course of Canadian politics since confederation, and of the gradual loosening of the ties connecting us with England, ending last year with the decisive step of the withdrawal of the Imperial troops from Quebec, could hesitate to believe that separation was the ultimate policy of the Empire. Our latest information, however, comes from a source so well deserving of credit, and is given in so definite and authoritative a form, that it at once gives substantial shape to all the rumors which have been floating through the Dominion, and affords a perfectly plain key to the seemingly vacillating, but in reality well-defined policy of the Dominion Government. We have not been put in possession of the official articles of the treaty, but we believe we are correct in stating that they agree substantially with those of the draught Treaty of Separation given by Lord BURY in his remarkable work, the *Readers of the Western Nations*, so far back as 1865, when Mr. GLADSTONE, Mr. CARDWELL, Mr. ROBT. JOHN A. MACDONALD had agreed upon the inauguration of the policy of confederation."

Acknowledgment.

Mr. W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent of the Five Points House of Industry, desires to acknowledge the receipt of $5 from "S., Cayuga County," for the Cannon-street family.

Late Outrages by the Apaches.

The *Borderer*, of Los Cruces, New-Mexico, gives the following account of the recent outrages by Apaches, briefly reported by telegraph a few days since:

APACHE PASS, ARIZONA TERRITORY, JAN. 26, 1872.

Messrs. J. F. Bennet & Co., La Mesilla:

GENTLEMEN: I have to inform you that the eastern and western bound mails were taken in by Indians, within three miles of this place, west, one of your drivers killed, two mules taken away, one buck-board badly broken, and the other was broken up some, yet it can be used. Through the kindness of the commanding officer, Capt. H. M. SMITH, I have had both buck-boards brought in, and will have them repaired. The mail-bags going west were cut open, the mail matter partially destroyed, the one going east was found unpeached. Capt. SMITH went out in the early part of the morning, and the buck-board about ten miles away back into the mountain; found one box broken open, marked JOHN DAVIS, Mesilla. There were three oranges in the box when found. One man, by name of PETTY, who has been driving from here to Ralston, and discharged, was killed with the driver going west in the morn ing. The driver coming from the west, when attacked, jumped from the buck-board and ran, arrived at the post, and reported the facts. A man by name of DONOVAN was riding on a mule, on his way to Texas, and killed by the first fire.

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NOS. 23 JOHN-ST. AND 19 MAIDEN-LANE,
FINE WATCHES,
WATCH-CHAINS,
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REAL BROWN ISLE-STANDS AND CARD RECEIVERS IN GREAT VARIETY,
ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
FINE OPERA GLASSES,
WALTHAM WATCHES,
A LARGE, CHOICE AND FRESH STOCK, JUST RECEIVED, AT CLOSE PRICES.—*Advertisement.*

Removal.
GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE CO. have removed to Nos. 795 and 797 Broadway, corner of Fourth-street.—*Advertisement.*

If your hair is falling out or shows signs of disease, it can be arrested at once by using "Fabian's Chemical Hair Invigorator." This article has been in use two years before the public; the best evidence of its excellence. Sold by all Druggists and No. 417 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Hair as red as the flame of a volcano, or white as the dead ones on a Florida hammock, can be changed to a glorious brown or lustrous black by a single application of HILL'S INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE.—*Advertisement.*

The jest that makes one sick—lack of unique anthem. Both agree in eating DUNCAN'S SAND.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The DAILY TIMES of Sunday, Feb. 18, will contain the usual variety of interesting matter under the following heads:

EDITORIAL COMMENTS on the leading issues of the day.

ORIGINAL SKETCHES, giving interesting information on all sorts of subjects in an entertaining form.

THE LATEST HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS by telegraph and the mails.

LOCAL AFFAIRS, as reported by our staff of writers.

DRAMATIC SUMMARY OF THE WEEK, containing the newest gossip at home and abroad, and announcements of events.

CURRENT LITERATURE, collated from late Domestic and Foreign Journals.

MILITARY GOSSIP, affording considerable information of interest to our National Guard.

With a circulation of a character exceptionally valuable to advertisers, the Sunday edition is specially recommended to the notice of all desirous of reaching, for business purposes, the best classes of this and neighboring cities. The excessive popularity of our Sunday issue continues to maintain a steady ratio of increase.

To insure proper classification, advertisers are requested to send in their notices before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moments; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad, and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

For Coughs and Throat Disorders, use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, having proved their efficacy by a test of many years.

Rest, Health and Comfort to Mother and Child.
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MARRIED.

HOLDREGE—ATKINSON.—In Boston, on the 12th inst., GEORGE WARD HOLDREGE, of Burlington, Iowa, to EMILY CABOT ATKINSON, daughter of Wm. A. Atkinson.

MOODY—SUYDAM.—On Thursday, Feb. 15, by Rev. Dr. Bancroft, at Christ Church, Brooklyn, Mr. M. HENRY MOODY to Miss HELENE R. SUYDAM.

MILLER—HOPE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 14, at Roselle, N. J., Mr. OSAS D. MILLER to JULIA M. HOPE, daughter of Mr. A. D. Hope.

VAN COLEN BROOK—EDWARDS.—On Tuesday, 13th inst., by Rev. J. O. Murray, D. D., THOS. BROOKS VAN COLEN BROOK and MARY FOSTER, only daughter of Walter Edwards, all of this City.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—At Passaic, N. J., on Tuesday, 16th inst., LOUIS SPENCER, son of J. Spencer and Maria R. Anderson, and grandson of Rev. Rufus Anderson, D. D., of New-York City, aged 3 months 11 days.

Funeral at the residence of Dr. J. Spencer Smith, Fifth Avenue, on Saturday, at 11 A. M. Train leaves Foot of 23d-st. at 9½ A. M.

ASTOR.—On Thursday afternoon, in the 75d year of her age, MARGARET E., wife of William B. Astor, and daughter of the late John Jacob Astor.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Grace Church, on Monday next, Feb. 19, at 10½ A. M., without further invitation.

BRIGGS.—On Sunday, 4th inst., at New-Orleans, DANIEL D., youngest son of Daniel D. and Sarah Ann Briggs.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on the Middle Reformed Church, corner Harrison and Pineapple-place, South Brooklyn, on Sunday, 18th inst., at 2 P. M.

COLE.—On Thursday night, Feb. 15, MARY E., wife of Joseph W. Cole and eldest daughter of James Fosdick, aged 24 years, 8 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at the North Reformed Church, corner Greenwich and Rector-streets, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

CLARENDON.—At Sea, on the 10th inst., THOMAS CLARENDON, of Brooklyn, in his 80th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 164 Clinton-st., on Sunday, at 2 P. M. Interment at Greenwood.

DYKES.—On Thursday, Feb. 15, 1872, at Roseville, Newark, N. J., MARY DEKIN.

Funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, at St. Barnabas Church, Roseville. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

GARDNER.—On Thursday, Feb. 15, at the residence of her son, William H. Gardner, No. 1,208 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, MARY ANN M. GARDNER, in the 84th year of her age.

Funeral services will take place at the Church of the Good Shepherd, McDonough-st., near Stuyvesant-av., on Saturday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Take Fulton av. cars to Stuyvesant-av.

HARDING.—On the 15th inst., ELIZABETH C. HARDING, widow of the late Richard M. Harding, in the 86th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 24 5th-st., Williamsburg, on Sunday, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HERBERT.—On Friday, Feb. 16, ELIZABETH, wife of Chas. Herbert.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KELLY.—In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 16, ANN MARY KELLY, in the 19th year of her age, widow of the late Chas. Young, in the 72d year of her age.

Relatives and friends, and those of her son, Morris E. Young, are invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, at 1 P. M., at 9 o'clock P. M. from her late residence, No. 18 West 14th-st., without further invitation.

KNOX.—On Wednesday evening, the 14th inst., after a brief illness, FRANCIS LIVINGSTON, son of John and Sarah Knox, in 19th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his father, No. 40 Great Jones-st., on Saturday morning, the 17th inst., at 9½ o'clock.

LEE.—At his residence, in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1872, CHARLES A. LEE, M. D., in the 73d year of his age.

Relatives and friends, the president of the New-York Academy of Medicine, the New-York Historical Society, and other societies of which he was a member, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, on Saturday, Feb. 17, at 1 P. M., without further notice.

MACLEOD.—On Thursday, afternoon, Feb. 15, H. LOUISA, wife of Gordon MacLeod, in the 32d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 48 Morton-st., this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

SCUM.—On Friday morning, Feb. 16, HENRIETTA SCUM, aged 47 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 135 East 50th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SWIFT.—Suddenly, Thursday morning, at Nyack, N. Y., Dr. GEORGE B. SWIFT, in the 66th year of his age.

UNDERHILL.—In this City, 16th inst., EDMUND UNDERHILL, of West Chester, in the 3d year of his age.

Funeral from Friends' Meeting-house, 20th-st., Second-av., on Saturday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

VAN SAUN.—On Thursday, Feb. 15, 1872, CHAS. W. VAN SAUN, aged 22 years, 7 months and 12 days.

Relatives and friends of the family, also members of B. B. F. Club and Worth Club, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Chapel in 50th-st., between 7th and 8th ave., on Sunday, the 18th inst., at 12 M.

WINTHROP.—On Wednesday, Feb. 14, CHARLOTTE TROUP, wife of Egerton L. Winthrop.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend her funeral, from Grace Church, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

YOUNGS.—On Thursday, evening, in the 38th year of her age, MARIA M., wife of Daniel S. Youngs.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 304 West 23d-st., on Sunday, 18th inst., at 2 P. M.

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THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 16.

BILLS REPORTED.

Bills were reported in relation to the powers and duties of County Treasurers and to authorize certain actions and proceedings against them; to authorize the Harlem and New-York Navigation Company to issue bonds, and others.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The most important bills introduced was one to provide for the appointment of a Captain of the port, and Harbor-Masters for the port of New-York, and to define their power, duties and compensation.

PASSED.

The bills passed were those to authorize corporations to hold and convey real estate for business purposes in other States, with the consent thereof; to repeal the act authorizing canal appraisers to hear and determine canal claims without notice of the Legislature. The bill authorizing the Controller to appoint three Commissioners to investigate the affairs of the State Prisons was ordered to a third reading. Thereafter the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The annual report of the New-York Institute for the Blind was received.

NEW-YORK CHARTER.

The House, in Committee, resumed the consideration of the New-York Charter. Mr. HAWKINS moved the following amendments:

1. Authorizing the Mayor to remove any Commissioner, and to fill the vacancy by appointment. Adopted.
2. Making provision for classification of Commissioners of Public Safety. Adopted.
3. Making verbal corrections. Adopted.
4. Making more explicit provision as to the removal of Commissioners of Public Safety by the Board of Aldermen, and requiring notice of cause to be given. Adopted.
5. Making provision for a classification of the Commissioners of Public Instruction. Adopted.
6. A substitute for section 51, in effect that the Mayor shall be elected annually, and making the election take place in March.

Mr. FOLEY moved to make the election take place in April instead of March. Mr. TILDEN said it was utterly impracticable to hold the election in March. We have no Election law yet. Do we forget that the same man has charge of making election districts who made them in November last. I warn the members against taking inconsiderate action here. It has taken twenty-five years to develop the pernicious results of the judicial election system which adopted. Mr. FIELDS asked the gentleman if the sentiment of the Constitutional Convention be referred to was not against members of the Assembly being elected from districts in which they did not reside? Mr. TILDEN—No, Sir, it was not. He then went on to advocate the latter day for the election. Mr. FIELDS insisted that it was. It comes with a bad grace from the late leader of the Democratic Party of this State to rise here and advocate carpet-bag representation. Mr. FOLEY's amendment, changing the time from April to March, was adopted. Mr. NILES moved to amend the section prohibiting appropriations to sectarian schools by excepting schools for orphans or pauper children. Mr. PELL moved to add "provided they are not sectarian in denomination." Mr. ALVORD—This question I will incorporate in a general bill. Mr. FIELDS—I withdraw the amendment. Mr. TWOMBLY moved to strike from the bill all that relates to docks, piers, &c., except as to the rentals of slips, &c., pledged to the Sinking Fund of New-York, because these docks, piers, slips and wharves should be in the hands of the State Government. Mr. SMITH thought the proper authority to control the docks and piers was the City Government. Mr. JACOBS said that during the past month there was a scheme to get up a Commission which is to control all the affairs of this kind, of the Counties of New-York, Kings and Westchester. He charged that the gentleman who had charge of this bill had offered to withdraw the proposition of the withdrawal of all opposition to this bill if he would consent to strike out this provision, so that this gigantic scheme of jobbery could be carried through. Mr. TWOMBLY said the scheme had the sanction of the Chamber of Commerce, and many business men besides. As for himself, no proposition would be made here or elsewhere which was a scheme for jobbery. Mr. JACOBS—I do not say that you do not say the gentleman is responsible for this proposition, but I do say representative politicians from New-York have been here making the proposition to withdraw opposition to this bill if this part of the Charter is stricken out. Mr. HAWKINS opposed the amendment, and appealed to the members to beware of traps which would turn reform into imposition. Mr. HALSTEAD requested the gentleman to withdraw it. Mr. TWOMBLY did withdraw it. Mr. ALVORD moved to strike out the enacting clause, saying he had great doubts of the policy of passing upon this bill at this time. He had great doubts of the constitutionality of the removing of Aldermen elected by the people by any legislative enactment. The bill creates commissions which he was opposed to. He preferred heads of departments. He would, too, have the Mayor appoint these heads with the concurrence of three-fourths of the Board of Aldermen. He then reviewed the cumulative representation principle, and declared that it would give birth to a thing worse than ever conceived of. He then referred to the constitutional question involved, and to the precedents which seemed to establish the principle that an elector cannot vote for more than one office; and he said no one had shown that there was a clear right to establish this principle of cumulative voting. Referring to the opinion of TIMOTHY DWIGHT, who sustains the constitutionality, he said that gentleman admitted that there was a doubt as to this matter. Mr. ALBERGER objected to the proposition for future delay. Mr. ALVORD then moved that the Committee report progress, which was carried. In the House, Mr. FOLEY moved that the bill be now ordered to a third reading. He said a week had been spent on this charter, and he believed we could turn out one more perfect than any. We must take what the citizens of New-York bring to us. It was in short, framed under the most favorable circumstances. He, therefore, solemnly protested against any further delay. A motion to order the bill to a third reading was carried; ayes 67, nayes 63, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alberger, Badeau, Baltz, Beckwith, Berry, E. R. Brown, L. S. Brown, Burdick, Campbell, Davidson, Eastman, Enos, Flammer, Fort, Gelt, Gale, Green, Gregory, Haight, Hawkins, D. B. Hill, Hyatt, Jacobs, Judd, Kennedy, Kingsland, Knapp, Lincoln, Lomis, G. P. Lord, Lounsbery, Lyon, Morton, Moulton, Murdock, Niles, Oakley, Osgood, Paige, Pell, Pierpt, Preston, Prince, Rice, Rose, Shepardson, Simson, Smiley, Smith, Speaker Sprague, Stedman, Stevens, Strahan, Twaln, A. L. Van Duzen, Woodward—67.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Alvord, Benson, Bennett, Blair, Buckley, Buell, Burns, Campbell, Carroll, Chamberlain, Chambers, Cook, Cobelman, Dunphy, Fields, Foley, Fowler, Frear, Goring, Hart, Haughton, A. L. Hayes, J. Hayes, Healy, Herrick, A. Hill, Holdridge, Hollister, Houghton, Hunnewell, Husted, G. D. Lord, Loughran, Moore, Morley, Mosher, Ray, Roche, Sage, Smith, Sniper, Snyder, Tilden, Tucker, Twombly, W. J. Van Densen, Vedder, West, Whitbeck, Whitaker, Willey, Wooley—63.

The House then adjourned.

The Jewelers Bill—The Act for the Prevention of Frauds in the Manufacture and Sale of Gold and Silver-Ware.

This act, recently introduced into the Legislature, and which has been alluded to before in the Times, has created a great deal of interest among the jewelers, who are very much opposed to its passage. The following is a synopsis of the bill: The first section of the bill prohibits that any article of gold-ware shall be manufactured exposed for sale as being gold, unless it shall be of the grade of fourteen carats and over. All below this standard shall be called composition and shall be offered for trade or sale as such. The second section says that any article of silver-ware shall be manufactured or sold as silver unless it be of the grade of 900-1000, or 960 parts of silver and 100 parts of alloy. All below this standard shall be deemed composition, and sold as such. Every person who shall manufacture or sell any article of gold or silver-ware below the standard mentioned, shall be subject to a fine of $50 for every article manufactured or sold.

Section 3 provides that every person who manufactures for sale any article of gold or silver-ware of the specified grades and upward, shall stamp the same with a mark indicating the standard of the article, and that for every article thus marked shall pay a tax of 10c. Any person who shall falsely stamp any article of gold or silver-ware shall be fined $50 for every article falsely so marked.

Section 6 enacts that to carry into the intent and purpose of the act, the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint in each county of the State a Board of Commissioners, consisting of three persons, who shall be known as the Board of Commissioners of the Standard of Gold and Silver Wares, and by that title shall be capable of suing and being sued.

Sections 4, 5 and 8 provide that the different sections of the bill shall take effect after the 1st day of August, 1872. By that time all articles of the prescribed grades must be stamped as provided for; otherwise the law is violated. The remaining clauses of the bill regulate the duties of the Commissioners and their salaries. They shall hold office for six years, are empowered to employ a secretary and such other assistants as they shall deem needful, and also hold regular meetings upon the first Monday in every month, and as much oftener as necessary. The salary of the President is fixed at $2,000, and the salary of two Commissioners at $1,500 per annum; the expenses of the Commission to come out of the fines and penalties imposed.

The Greenwich-Street Squeezing Gang—Examination of Talbot.

JOHN TALBOT, who was brought before Commissioner SHIELDS on a charge of smuggling, and held in $2,000 bail, was brought up for examination yesterday, Assistant District-Attorney BANDLAY and Chief Inspector Jackson, testified that he saw Tannon make an entry with Cashier Morgan on the day of his arrest each time bringing back a quantity of cases, which he disposed of in a liquor-store near Pier No. 5. On the sixth trip the officers captured him with the cigars in his possession. The prisoner did not submit to his arrest quietly, but attacked the officers in the most furious manner, and threatened to stab them. They attached his boat to their own, and boarded it, towing it down to the barge-office, when the prisoner cut the painter, moved back to the pier, and jumped ashore but got away in a one of the neighboring alleys. A warrant was then procured, and he was arrested. TALBOT examined the witness himself, and then asked for an adjournment to produce witnesses. The case was adjourned to Monday, when some interesting developments in regard to the smuggling system along the North River pier are expected.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Expressions of Universal Public Feeling About Horace Greeley, Become Proved at Much Length—General Views on General Affairs.

SOLD FOR A PENCE.

Lynchburg Evening Press.

Dr. GREELEY, the philosopher of the Tribune, boasts of having added fifteen thousand new names to his subscription list during the past month. He, however, does not frankly admit that this increase is drawn from the Democratic Party, and is the price of perfidy, unexpected and premeditated, for his vile and slanderous abuse of President GRANT. All can clearly see the analogy this boasted acquisition bears to the thirty pieces of silver received by Judas for the betrayal of his master. GREELEY should "own his cost," and at the same time inform his readers how many hundred thousand dollars' worth of City printing he received from the Tammany Ring for becoming the surety of JEFF. DAVIS.

TAMMANY INFLUENCE.

Buffalo Commercial.

Those who are faithful to the Republican Party, and are not willing to join in the anti-GRANT crusade, are sneered at by the New-York Tribune for wearing "Custom-house livery." Well, better that than Tammany's livery, which the Tribune was strongly suspected of wearing in the days when the Ring was strong. When the Times fired the first shot at Tammany's citadel, the Tribune's silence was said to have been owing to the fact that there was a good deal of tweed even in HORACE GREELEY's coat.

VERY OBVIOUS.

Dayton (Ohio) Journal.

If the New-York Tribune had not manifested so much ill-temper toward Gen. GRANT, and had not been so notoriously unfair to him, its tone in relation to the Alabama Survey would be rather remarkable. It calls attention approvingly to the letter of its leading correspondent at Washington, who claims that the Administration was outwitted in the treaty. It was only a week ago that all England was howling that our Joint High Commissioners had "outwitted and over-reached" the British Commissioners. Isn't it a little curious that the Tribune's correspondent is the only person on this side of the Atlantic who can find consolation for the British? Verily, the Tribune's vindictiveness is seeing into the blind stage.

GREELEY AND THE TWEED CHARTER.

Albany Evening Journal.

Day after day he had been begging and pleading with the Republican members of the Legislature to vote for anything that would give New-York a good Election law. "Vote with any faction," these were his exact words, "for any charter that will protect us against illegal votes." This was his constant strain. He didn't even insist that the charter should be a fair one. "Vote for any charter," he iterated and reiterated, "that will protect us from a repetition of these frauds." Had the Republican legislators voted for the worst conceivable charter, Mr. GREELEY would thus have been estopped, so long as they thereby obtained a good Election law, from pronouncing a single word of criticism. Yet of the charter which they actually supported, and by which they did obtain such an Election law as he and they wanted, he said: "It has points of decided superiority to our present or proposed municipal charters. It is an improvement on the original Frear charter, and we think aled on that which was killed last week," that is, the Charter of the Young Democracy. "Vote for any Charter!" "the Tweed Charter is better than any other and better than the existing order of things"—and still he expressly opposed it! Was that clear? Was it, to say the least, a remarkable chapter of tergiversation? How Mr. GREELEY's attitude was regarded at the time may be seen by referring back to the comments of the public journals. The New-York Evening Post, alluding to Mr. GREELEY's remarks before the Committee, said: "It is evident that his sympathies were with Tweed rather than with the citizens whose spokesman he was"—that his course was "wavering and uncertain"—that his course "was simply a fraud, a dishonorable desertion of a clearly-implied duty, a gross breach of trust." That was the general comment. It is not disputed that there was a partial modification of Mr. GREELEY's tone on the eve of the adoption of the charter—from the time he counseled "vote for any charter" to the time he suggested some amendments to the Tweed Charter. What the reason was he himself can best explain. But it was just at that time that his name was thrown upon the surface as a candidate for Governor, with hints, now of the support of Mr. JOHN MORRISSEY and his Young Democracy, and then of somebody else. Was it these things that produced his "wavering and uncertain" course?

THE TRIBUNE STILL FED BY TAMMANY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Elmira Advertiser.

The Tribune is one of the recipients of the Corporation advertising of the City of New-York. Whole pages of that paper are frequently filled with the stuff, the cost to the City being not less than thirty cents per line. It is probably worth $50,000 a year. Of course all this has an influence on the Tribune, and the amazing wonder is that the City officials are such confounded fools as to waste all that money on such barren ground.

GREELEY'S DISHONESTY ON PUBLIC QUESTIONS.

New-York Independent.

The President has directed Secretary BOUTWELL and Collector ARTHUR to devise some substitute for the New-York General Order warehouses, about which there has been so much complaint. Gen. GRANT found this system in existence when he came into office, and saw proposes to abolish it as soon as possible for something better and far less liable to abuse. While others talk loudly about reform, the President applies his hand directly to the work. It is not a little singular that the Tribune, while professing to thank him for this proposed reform, should mingle the expression of thanks with a sting of censure. It is about impossible for Gen. GRANT entirely to please the Tribune. Either he does not do the right thing, or he does not do it at the right time and in the right way. It has long since become a proverb that it is very difficult to please those who are determined to be displeased. Such seems to be the attitude of the Tribune; and the fact may be traced no small part of its criticism upon Gen. GRANT. They are far too personal and querulous to compare with editorial candor and impartiality or to have much weight with the public mind.

INSINCERITY OF THE TRIBUNE.

Evening Post.

The motive for any policy which an officer or a party may adopt can be judged only by the result. If the policy is adopted for the sake of temporary success, it will fall through the insincerity of the mover; if it is adopted sincerely for the sake of reform, that fact will be clearly shown by the perseverance with which it is pressed. The Tribune, however, does not have the patience or the magnanimity to trust the President with the power which proper confidence. In announcing that he has ordered Secretary BOUTWELL and Collector ARTHUR to abolish the General Order monopoly in this City, it asserts, in a savage spirit, that this "heroic kind of treatment is made necessary in order to affect such elections in New-Hampshire and Connecticut." The Tribune hasn't sufficient warrant for saying this. There is every reason for believing that the President has at last been aroused by the expression of the Senate Committee, and that he is actually determined to reform the abuses complained of. If he is sincere, the reforms will not stop with the abolition of the General Order monopoly, or with any elections. We believe it will be a general reform, and that, although the Republicans are hard pressed in New-Hampshire and Connecticut, the President proposes reform without reference to those elections.

EXACTLY SO.

Syracuse Courier.

H. GREELEY, in his reply to Senator WINSLOW, perpetrates the following Gallicism: "I am sure I never spoke to Mr. WINSLOW in favor of any charter, except at this conference, and then if did my very utmost to persuade him to vote against it." The Tribune philosopher is as luminous as the Irish member of Parliament, who declared that "by the time yesterday he did not know our ancestors, but those who immediately preceded them!"

TAMMANY PAY.

Albany Evening Journal.

The Ring determined at New-York to decorate the Tribune was promptly selected as one of the papers to do the City advertising, which it has been doing ever since with the most faithful regularity. There has been no greater source of extravagant waste and plunder under the whole Ring machine than this, and it has excited general popular indignation. In defence to this continued, the Tribune says:

"We trust the Legislature will sanction no charter for our City which does not guard effectually against the extravagant outlay now incurred for advertising. The journals which pretend to be one of the eighteen designated to render this service, which we willingly do for the compensation allowed, we believe that we fairly earn our pay. We do our work, and get it; but we certainly did not solicit the job, and are very willing to relinquish it whenever those in authority decide that what we earn can be better employed elsewhere."

We submit whether this has any meaning other than if the Tribune had said: "We know that this advertising which we do at a profit of thousands, is an outrageous swindle and robbery of the tax-payers. We know that the printing in the Tribune and sycophant other papers to crush an enemy is an outrage of all decency to the public. Yet we are doing it and purpose doing it just as long as we can. We shall not stop until we are compelled to, and in order to compel we commence and pilfer the people. We are convinced and hope that we may be cut off by the new charter."

THAT "TOWERING SPIRIT."

Albany Evening Times.

HORACE GREELEY has at last to give in about the "towering spirit" of PETER B. SWEENY. He would not, he could not, believe that the "Boss" of the Tammany Ring was anything unworthy of a sentiment and a scholar, which he knew him to be. He saw no evidence that PETER B. had ever criminally shared in the corruption of his fellows or in the proceeds of their corruptions. TWEED, HALL and CONNOLLY were as the "humbugs" that attend and depredate along the march of that mighty army, the heroic nucleus of the Democratic Party; SWEENY was as the General whose sublime plans of conquest and power quite overlook such vulgar vermin.

"HONEST OPPOSITION," AS DEFINED BY H. G.

Poughkeepsie Daily Eagle.

The Tribune's peculiar way is to charge every improper act of any official upon the Administration, even though the offender be promptly brought to trial and finished by that same Administration. Every act in Congress that fails of success, no matter which way the decision is, gives it a fresh chance for a fling at the Administration. If an amendment to a revolutionary which it dislikes is passed, the Tribune says it was the "Administration men" that did it. If, however, a good act passes, then it was done in spite of those same Administration men. Just so with any act that is defeated. Whatever is disapproved is all laid to the Administration men, whatever meets approval was done against their opposition. How false this assumption frequently is we showed in reference to the defeat of the Amnesty bill, which the Tribune, as usual, coolly laid to GRANT's friends, in spite of the fact that SUMNER and TRUMBULL and SCHURZ, his three leading opponents, were also the leaders in killing that bill, while every prominent friend of the Administration voted for it. In all this Gen. GRANT is not directly spoken against. He is darkly alluded in to some indirect way, but always in the one really aimed at, and the poison of the shaft is none the less sharp because it is covertly thrown. Time was when the Tribune would have despised and denounced such sneaking hostility, and we think now it would be much more to its credit, if it has determined to oppose the Republican Party unless its dictation is followed, to come out and avow its sentiments and meet us on fair open ground.

WHAT MR. GREELEY WANTS—THE WHOLE TRUTH IN A SMALL COMPASS.

Buffalo Express.

Is it not strange that Mr. GREELEY cannot find it in his heart to say one word of approval in behalf of a President whom he helped to elect, and one who has not failed on a single important point of national policy which Mr. GREELEY has advocated?

On the question of tariff the President is sound beyond a question for moderate protection, although he is not a Chinese one. On the question of civil service reform he confesses himself to be. But who is? The President has always been in favor of amnesty, just as Mr. GREELEY is. In dealing with foreign Powers, he has done as far in the interest of peace as the Philosopher of the Tribune himself would go. The President has spoken as manly words in favor of the rights of labor as ever the great editor has uttered; and GRANT has backed up his words with deeds, which GREELEY never has done. The President's Indian policy has been that of the philanthropist and statesman, which he of the Tribune cannot defy. On all moral questions GREELEY has been at least as conservative as GREELEY. If GREELEY had been in the President's chair he would not have attempted to do so much to protect the enfranchised blacks in their civil and political rights as GRANT has done, and it is needless to observe that the philosopher would not have succeeded where the President has never failed.

In all these, and in many others, GRANT has all that GREELEY could wish. These have been the great national issues of the day, and GRANT has met them like a man, a Christian and a soldier. Only in one matter has the President failed to meet the Editor's expectations. He has not allowed Mr. GREELEY to control all the Federal offices in New-York, and enough to give the party management in the State and nation, with a view to GREELEY's nomination as GRANT's successor. This is GRANT's sin against the Tribune, and this only. But this is the unpardonable sin. It is a sin against the great and good H. G. All the President's good works in other matters count for naught. The Tribune will never forgive the President so long as Mr. GREELEY lives. But GRANT seems to do finely without the sunshine of the venerable editor's benign countenance.

CHARACTERISTIC.

Syracuse Journal.

The Tribune's boasted fairness is illustrated by its daily assaults upon Senator WINSLOW, without admitting the Senator's single letter of defense to its columns. Habitual and characteristic.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The market yesterday, Feb. 16, was dull, no public sales being consummated at the Exchange or elsewhere, while on the street nothing worthy of note occurred. The only auction announced for the day, namely, a sale under a foreclosure order of a house and lot on One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, by JOSEPH McGUIRE, did not take place as expected, for the reason that the suit involving the title to the property has been settled. For today at the Exchange there is a collection notable, if not, unless the same are adjourned, real estate on One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, near Fourth-avenue, and on One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, near Avenue A, will be offered by A. J. BEECKER, Son & Co., and JAMES M. MILLER, respectively. For the sale of the lots of the latter proposed are of interest, as will be seen by a reference to our list published on Monday. The week, as to business, however, will be somewhat broken, owing to the holiday occasioned by WASHINGTON's birthday anniversary, on which day no auctions will be held. The sale of Chauncey's auctioneer, one made by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of G. WHITEHEAD, Esq., referee, was inadvertently omitted, viz.: four lots, each 25 by 100.5, on the south side of Fifty-seventh-street, 200 feet east of Tenth-avenue, sold for $26,000, or $6,500 each, to Mr. Edward Cole.

Messrs. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street, report having recently closed the following important transaction in City real estate as private sale: Plot of ground on Thirty-fourth-street, adjoining Third-avenue, in size 204 by 100, with the following buildings thereon: Premises known as Glass Hall, with seven four-story stores and flats adjoining, together with the newly erected Thirty-fourth-street Theatre in the rear, and also two four-story stores and tenements on Thirty-third-street, in rear of theatre. All the above sold in one parcel for $500,000; purchaser, Mr. JAMES WILSON, of this City.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE HOUSE FOR SALE, beautifully located in 38th-st., westest Madison-av.; twelve rooms, two bath-rooms, Barry & Lane's range, perfect order; immediate possession; terms to suit. ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 60 Cedar-st.

$550,000.—AN ELEGANT FULLY-FURNISHED HOUSE, three hundred-foot front, high-stoop stone house in Madison-av., below 42d-st; no one can duplicate it; easy terms; new: 28x200 ft. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

A GREAT BARGAIN TO A PROMPT PURCHASER.—The elegant full-size four-story brown-stone house in 38th-st., near 6th-av.; the house will be taken in exchange; possession at once. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

A SPLENDID PIECE OF PROPERTY for sale or to lease on the west side of 5th-av. south 23d-st. Apply to E. R. LUDLOW & CO., No. 5 Pinehst.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY Brownstone house, 20 feet wide, in West-st., near 59th-st., Columbia College lease. Inquire of WM. H. & C. GEDNEY, No. 143 West 40th-st.

NEAR 5TH-AV., ON 38TH-ST.—FIRST-class full-sized brown-stone house, with stable, for sale very low; with or without new furniture. Terms to suit. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A WHOLE FRONT ON NEW-Chambers-st. between Hudson and West-sts., with 3-story building, rent $1,500; a bargain is offered. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED or unfurnished, a three-story brown-stone house, in order, and all improvements; Bond-place, No. 203 West 38th-st. A. H. HORTON.

FOR SALE—STABLE, WITH TWELVE stalls and good lofts, with two rear leases from May 1; it will find a good tenant cheap. Apply on the premises, No. 3 Elizabeth-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY High-stoop brown-stone house in 42d-st., east of Broadway; complete order; terms easy. ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 60 Cedar-st.

WATER FRONTAGE AND ABOUT Twenty acres of land on the Harlem River, between 135th and 138th sts. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 16 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—ON EAST 27th-st., four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 22x75, lot 4, blocks price, $18,000; easy terms. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE LOT OF 8 brown-stone houses, above 42d-st., between 4th and 5th avs., from $18,000 to $20,000. M. S. FRIEND, No. 204 7th-av.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED THREE-STORY and basement brick house; location desirable, and ten minutes' walk from South Seventh-street Ferry. Apply on the premises, No. 91 Lee-av. Price, $6,000.

MADISON-AV.—FOR SALE AT A GREAT bargain, an elegant private dwelling, second house north of 40th-st., west side. Inquire on the premises, or of D. G. CROSBY, No. 125 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 6 6th-av., with immediate possession. Apply at No. 108 Fulton-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

A GOOD HOUSE IN 30TH-ST., NEAR Lexington-av., for sale; 20x60, four-story brick, high stoop. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 16 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR RENT IN BROOKLYN, low, twenty houses, with all improvements; prices $2,400 to $6,000; terms, $200 or more, cash, and balance mortgage, payable $100 or less quarterly and interest; rents, $20 to $60 monthly. Apply to VALENTINE G. HALL, No. 27 Fulton-st., New-York, over Fulton Bank, 11 to 2.

A NEW AND VERY GENTEEL THREE-story basement-and-cellar and high-stoop house, in a choice location, at a low price, if applied for immediately. ROBERT S. WALDRON, No. 205 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, Brooklyn, to close an estate; valuable corner property; 100 feet square; house, stable, and two vacant lots. Inquire of R. A. DORMAN, Executor, No. 93 Front-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Suburban Homes.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed with cabs and forty-footed smoking-cars, much increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to houses, lots, farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

CHARMING SUBURBAN COTTAGE Residence, forty-two minutes from Liberty-st.; easy and comfortable access, at about stage fares; choice of depots and double-track roads; house has twelve rooms; modern design and fittings; extra large lot, with fruit, vines, garden lawns, &c.; location desirable, and improving in value; best part of Elizabeth, scarcely per cent. can remain. For particulars apply to West Elizabeth (Central Railroad) depot, close by, or address OWNER, Box 235 Post-office, New-York.

MORRISTOWN, NOTED FOR ITS SALUbrity and beautiful scenery, as well as the charm of its landscapes and mountain scenery, is situated about twenty-eight miles west of New-York, and is reached in about one and one-quarter hours by the Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay-st. Invalids and others who wish to escape the mosquitoes and malaria which infest most of the suburbs of this City, will find Morristown unexceptionable in all respects as a place of residence. The following, desirable property is offered for sale by S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place:

COUNTRY-SEATS.

With elegant buildings, all improvements.

50 acres	$60,000
48 acres	30,000
18 acres	30,000
14 acres	25,000
22 acres	30,000
7 acres	30,000
5 acres	25,000
5 acres	25,000
3 acres	20,000
4 acres	17,000

FARMS,

With superior improvements, from one to two and one-half miles from depot.

90 acres	$25,000
30 acres	10,000
30 acres	12,000
27 acres	12,000
18 acres	10,000
70 acres	13,000

Also cottages with gardens near depot at lower prices. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE.

A valuable gas-coal property, in close proximity to the Deepest Mines, near Clarksburg, in West Virginia. It combines all the requisites for a first-class property, being the whole property is surface heavily wooded; the mines opened, and all the necessary machinery on the premises for immediate operations. It lends both to a home and foreign market, and possesses advantages for economical shipment; superior to any coal mine in the State. The coal is of superior quality, yielding a high heat, as shown by the Manhattan and other gas companies. Good frame buildings on the premises for hands, &c. Will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for city or country property. Apply to J. G. SALVA, No. 63 Broadway, Room No. 3.

FOR SALE AT FISHKILL, DUTCHESS COUNTY.—A fine country residence; located desirable; scenery unsurpassed; has about seventeen acres; house, stable, and outbuildings; fruit in choice fruit-bearing trees, comprising over twenty different varieties of apples, and the same number of pears; also, a great abundance of the smaller fruits; the house is large double one, containing fourteen rooms, with costly marble mantels throughout; outbuildings consist of large carriage-house, barns, &c.; it is within two and a half hours' ride from New-York, and about ten minutes' walk from depot at Fishkill; terms reasonable. Address W. S. DUDLEY, Fishkill, or apply to J. P. GREEN, No. 14 Cortlandt-st., New-York, where a photograph of the place can be seen.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—ELEGANT Villa built with stables, fronting the Hudson, adjacent to P. Lorillard's, situated at Pelham Bridge, Throgs Neck, for sale or to rent to desirable parties on moderate terms.

This place is a water-front on East Chester Bay, and the Eastern Boulevard passes through it; is remarkably healthy; fine fishing, bathing and boating; beautiful shade-trees; water privileges; convenient to three steam-boat landings, and the New-Haven and Harlem Railroads; stages will run to all the principal trains; also, to rent, elegantly furnished, the mansion on the property, with the ground attached, including the island and dock. Maps furnished on application at No. 16 Chambers-st.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.—One hour from New-York via Central Railroad of New-Jersey; property from $2,500 to $5,000; and $5,000 to $25,000; within three to fifteen minutes' walk of the depot; well shaded streets; terms, $250 to $2,000, all cash; or deferred payments; houses to rent, $225 to $4,000 per annum, furnished and unfurnished. Apply to B. A. MULFORD, opposite depot, Plainfield, N. J.

E. C. FORCE, No. 4 and 7 Dey-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE.—TWO YEARS' LEASE AND furniture and the well-established business of the Glendale House, Nyack, on the Hudson; house contains twenty-five rooms, plenty of out-buildings, with good vegetable garden, abundance of strawberries; bath, with accommodation for eight persons; if not sold by the 20th of March, will be rented furnished or unfurnished, as the present occupant will leave for Europe. Further particulars Post-office Box No. 128, Nyack, N. Y.

AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y., ON THE SOUND.—First-class frame cottage with out-buildings, and about three acres of land adjoining; pleasant surroundings; with good bathing, fishing and boating. For sale to close an estate; price, $10,000. Apply to ROBERT STUYVESANT, No. 2 Wall-st., or to J. S. BRIDGEY, Milton, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—Cottage of 10 rooms, gas, containing seven lots; gas in house; barn nearly new; 2½ acres of land; plenty of fruit and shade trees. For further information apply to J. G. H.; Box No. 4,386 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE RESIDENCES IN E. Orange, N. J., new, first-class, all modern improvements; one, $10,000; the other, $12,000; and beautiful; house 45x40 feet, with additional wing extension on each side. Apply to WM. P. LYON, owner, No. 37 Thompson-st.; New-York, or in Bloomfield.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE OFFICE. Cash terms, cash; country seats bought and sold or exchanged for City property; prompt attention given to the examination and sale of farms. E. M. PIERCE, JR., No. 11 Pine-st.

$5,000.—ORANGE, N. J.—NEW HOUSE, eighty-footed house, near depot; well located; good ground; terms to suit purchaser. E. MILLER, 144 Nassau-st., No. 9 Mercer.

ROCKLAND COUNTY FARM AT A BARGAIN.—140 acres; about 40 acres mature or in pasture, to suit; buildings, fruit, timber, &c. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RICHMOND HILL

Long Island.

is a railroad station and beautiful village seven miles from the Exchange, City, by omnibus, and twenty-two miles, over from Jamaica, being at the junction of the railroad with Myrtle and Fulton ave. It has an elevated grade, and is unusually healthy and contains a population of 1,500. Its streets are wide and elegant buildings, ornamental trees and Macadamized sidewalks; it is thoroughly settled; perfectly healthy; the whole tract of over 200 acres is located in a colony or the entire property; it is a most fine view of the ocean and Rockaway and of the surrounding country.

COTTAGES AND MANSARD-ROOF DWELLINGS IN VARIETY, FOR SALE OR TO LET AND ELIGIBLE LOTS AND VILLA SITES FOR SALE.

The place is suitable for residence throughout the year; climate milder in Winter and cooler in Summer than that of the interior; the surrounding country beautiful and roads excellent; churches and schools near by, and access to the City rapid, frequent and cheap; time to the ferry at South Seventh-st. thirty minutes; fare, fifteen cents; yearly commutation, $60. Trains from Roosevelt or Grand-st. Ferries at 8½ or 10 A. M. Property at the point purchased at present rates will rapidly enhance in value.

Apply to O. S. FOWLER, Agent, near the Station, or R. E. HAZARD, Jr., Real Estate Broker, No. 110 Broadway, (basement.)

A. A.—HOMES! HOMES! IN THE Beautiful and Healthy Village of WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.

A neat cosy house for $2,250.

A three-story house, bath-room, closets, &c., $4,200. Larger and more commodious houses, $5,100 to $10,000. Choice lots at $200 to $600, according to position. Streets macadamized, curbed, guttered and sewered, and improvements to the purchaser. Neighborhood and improvements already made.

Whitestone, only eleven miles from Hunter's Point, and forty-five minutes from 34th-st., is a most accessible, healthy and attractive suburb. It commands the business portion of New-York, especially nearer the business centres of New-York, Harlem or Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Business men, employers, teachers and mechanics can live cheaper and more healthily, and have more time, than in stores, schools and workshops easier and cheaper than by residing in New-York or Brooklyn. The Flushing and Northside Railroad, (formerly the Whitestone Railroad,) and the Long Island Sound, admirably finished roads, in this country, run four-horse trains daily, from 5:30 A. M. to midnight, and the Sound steamers plying constantly between New-York and Whitestone. The improvements now going on in the Flushing village, and the new Post-office, stores, &c., surely enhance the value of this property.

N. B.—A commutation ticket for one year gives to every purchaser of a house, also to lot buyers if taken at time of purchase.

Terms to lots: Seventy-five per cent. on mortgage, five years; if purchaser will build, all may remain. On houses: The principal part on mortgage, monthly payments.

We particularly invite parties looking to suburban homes or sites to call and get free excursion tickets and maps, and examine this property before buying on property elsewhere.

Tickets good for all trains.

JOHNSON & MILLER, Agents of the Whitestone Land Association, No. 35 Pine-st., Room No. 3.

Mr. F. B. VAN SICKLEN, our agent at the station at Whitestone, will meet purchasers, and show them the property.

ALL READY.

Seven hundred choice building lots at North Tonawanda Depot, on New-York and Boston Railroad, now offered for sale on easy terms; also, some cheap residences in Lockport, on the Erie Canal, and Niagara in great variety, and well located for village sites or residences. WALTER UNDERHILL, Main-st., Yonkers, N. Y.

30,000 ACRES OF FINEST COTTON and grain land in Arkansas at a great sacrifice. These lands are on railroad lines, a few hours from Memphis, and well adapted for a colony or for individual settlers. Parties wishing to emigrate on account of family affliction, will be sold at less than Government price. An enterprising German or Dane can make a liberal arrangement for taking hold of a large tract. Address OWNER, Box 1,000 Post-office, and the reference in this City of the highest character. Apply to H. M. PIERCE, JR., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN ELIZABETH, N. J.—Beautiful Jefferson Park—An elegant and uniquely-arranged mansard-roof house, 63 by 45, on corner lot 66 by 220, built by present owner two years ago; octagonal wing, sixteen rooms including bath-room, hall, stairs, cellar, furnace, gas, cellar, wide piazzas, gas, water in house from well, cistern and city works, and only six minutes' walk from depots; terms satisfactory. Address OWNER, Box No. 3,496 New-York, or Box No. 713 Elizabeth.

FOR SALE—TREMONT, WITHIN HELVER-lings of the Cities of New

Filippo, the Bandit.

In the year 1865 the condition of Italy was deplorable. The kingdom was divided and torn by rival factions, harassed by foreign invasions, and overrun by banditti.

The banditti were the most terrible scourge of the three. Their chieftain, Filippo, was adored by the bandits, and idolized by the common people. He was more than a match for all the Kings Generals.

Up to the period in which our story begins, no prison had been able to hold Filippo; no fortress had been able to withstand him. He had been popularly supposed to possess supernatural powers.

But at last it seemed as though his race was run. He had been captured, tried, condemned, and was now lying in the deepest dungeon of the prison of San Gregore, in the ancient town of Foggia, awaiting execution.

The annual Fair of the province of Apulia, of which Foggia was the capital, was in full blast at this time, and the old town was full of peasantry and strangers from the country round about.

Among these strangers was a chosen band of Filippo's men, skillfully disguised, and determined to rescue their leader from death, if possible, even at the cost of their own lives.

And, mingling in the throngs, were scores of the bandits' wives—some with babes in their arms—in many guises, and all keenly watching the signs of the times, and feeling the pulse of the multitude, for the purpose of catching at every possible chance and straw that might be turned to the advantage of their condemned chieftain.

But no opportunity for rescue occurred. The prison guards were doubled during the day and quadrupled at night. And now Filippo's last day but one on earth had come. The next morning, unless rescue should intervene, he was to be beheaded, with twenty-four of his comrades, in the public square of Foggia.

That day was the last and the gayest day of the Fair.

Mingling in the throng, according to the custom of the age and country, were the Marchesa Strozzi and the Signorita Bianca Strozzi, the wife and daughter of the Marchese Strozzi, who was then the Governor and Viceroy of the province of Apulia. It had been by the superior skill and courage of the Marchese Strozzi that Filippo had been captured; and it was his firm will that now held the bandit chieftain in a grip as firm and relentless as that of fate itself.

That evening the Marchesa Strozzi gave a masked ball at the palace, and Bianca seizing an opportunity which offered, left her mother's side; retired to her own room, and assuming a domino and mask, she returned to the ball and mingled with the throng of guests.

Made timid by her youth and long seclusion in a convent, it was the Signorita's hope that her disguise might not be penetrated; but she had scarcely reached the middle of the hall ere she heard herself addressed by one who had discovered her secret.

She turned quickly, an intuitive fear giving rise to the suspicion that it was the Signor Concini, a young nobleman whom her mother had determined to force Bianca to wed against her will; but instead of beholding the graceful, elegant form of the Signor, her eyes fell upon the commanding figure of a man who, dressed in the costume of a Knight Templar, begged her to pause a moment and listen to his prayer.

"In an hour from now," said the masked intercession will avail you," she said; "so pray pass on, and offer your petitions before another shrine."

"I fear poor Filippo the bandit is not worthy of such a divine favor," said the stranger. "It is human aid I seek, and I come to you in the name of sweet Mercy."

"Filippo! Filippo!" repeated Bianca. "That name has met me at every turn today. Why am I thus beset, and why do I take the interest I do in this condemned outlaw?"

She said these last sympathetically, and under her breath, but her companion heard it, and drawing a step nearer he stooped, so that his lips almost touched the maiden's ear, and said:

"Because Filippo is the kinsman of Angelo Capello, and Angelo Capello is the beloved of Bianca Strozzi."

Bianca turned pale.

"What would you have me do?" she asked.

"A simple thing. Only meet me an hour hence at the eastern gate of the palace, and the rest will be told."

"I, alone, at midnight, meet a stranger at the gate of the palace!"

"The Signorita Bianca need not fear. Her own confessor, Fra Ignazio, will be there also, to accompany her wherever she may go."

More and more bewildered by every word the stranger uttered, fascinated as if by a magic spell, Bianca Strozzi could not choose but promise an attendance at the appointed hour.

"But stay!" she said, as the masked stranger was about leaving her. "The eastern gate of the palace leads to the prison of San Gregore."

"I know it, Signorita."

She stepped back to allow a gay troop of masks to pass by, and when she looked for her mysterious companion, he had disappeared.

Bianca, on going to the eastern gate of the palace at the appointed hour, found Fra Ignazio, the stranger, and one of her mother's pages named Vito, awaiting her. Bianca looked at the latter with surprise, which was increased when Fra Ignazio said:

"Signorita, be not surprised that you behold Vito also a member of our company. He is a brave, loyal and true Italian, and goes with us to purchase a rare and glorious immortality."

The stranger pressed Vito's hand and laid his own upon the page's head in blessing, then silently departed. Bianca saw, even in the dim light, that Vito's face, though pale, wore an enthusiastic expression, and that his eyes shone like those of one who is about to lay down his life for a cause more precious to him than the life he gives for it.

The priest struck twice with his staff upon an iron door before which they stood.

"They are long in coming," he muttered; "but doubtless the poor fools fear we are the forerunners of the men whose attack they apprehend, and are in no hurry to open for us."

"Whither are we going, good father?" asked Bianca timidly.

"This is one of the entrances to San Gregore, the Prison of Poggia." he replied.

"And why do we enter here?" she demanded.

"For the better purposes. To set at liberty and save the life of a brave man. Listen a moment, and hear well in mind what I may say. We shall liberate Filippo to-night, but Vito remains and die in his stead. I know, I look upon the poor fellow such a look of compassion. He glories in the sacrifice he has accepted; he remembers that in a just cause martyrdom is a blessed privilege. Do you, my daughter, take courage from his example, and flinch not from the trial before you."

The iron door grated on its hinges, and a voice asked who it was that knocked. On hearing Fra Ignazio's voice in reply, the door was swung open, and the party were conducted to the reception-room of Michele the jailer.

The jailer was a shrewd, sharp-eyed man, and he glanced quickly and keenly at the confessor's companions. Fra Ignazio told him who they were, and that Bianca had come thither to visit Filippo's cell, in fulfillment of a vow made at the confessional.

The party were allowed to go on their way, Michele himself presenting them with his keys and a lantern. After winding through many damp and gloomy passages, and descending flight after flight of stone steps till it seemed as though they must have gone down into the very bowels of the earth, the jailer paused before a door more strongly barred than any they had yet passed. The thick panels were studded with brass and iron nails that it seemed fairly wristing with them, and after unlocking it, it was with some difficulty that Michele could turn it upon its grating hinges.

Before these who accompanied him entered the cell Michele had given a sweep of its interior. Satisfied with the inspection, he held the door aside while the confessor, the Signorita and the page entered.

"I am an hour I will return for you," he said.

"Be it so," the priest replied. "In an hour we will bid Filippo adieu, for the young lady's vow will then be fulfilled."

The well door swung heavily together, with a noise and jar that seemed to resound throughout the whole prison.

Bianca looked about her, and then, for the first time in her life, she found herself face to face with a bandit—an object which had ever been the greatest terror of her childhood and youth.

An emotion of terror she could not control caused her to cling closer to the confessor's side, when she first met the glance of Filippo's eye; but a moment afterward she was ashamed of her folly, and in obedience to Fra Ignazio's words, she returned the outlaw's salute with a formal bow of courtesy.

"I have come according to my promise, Filippo," said the priest, "and I have brought with me these friends, whose presence, I trust, will prove a comfort to you."

"I am deeply grateful to you all," returned the bandit, and his voice sounded to Bianca so melodious, so calm and so steady, that she closely scanned his face to see if indeed there lurked in his lineaments any expression of fear of his approaching death.

The lamp burned in the jailer had lighted and placed upon a rude table at the side of the cell cast but a feeble light around, yet it was sufficient to reveal the outlaw's features, and Bianca was astonished to discover such noble lineaments in the feared and hated Filippo.

Utterly unable to reconcile the yearly impression she had formed of bandits with this man's appearance, Bianca stood regarding him in mute wonder, when she was recalled to herself by seeing Vito, the page, kneel before the priest, and the latter, laying both hands upon his head, murmured a few words in Latin, while the head fell thick and fast upon his outspread hands.

"It has been decreed by the Council that this only can you be saved," said Fra Ignazio, turning to Filippo, after Vito had arisen. "This young man accepts the trust confided to him. There need not waiting tinsly agree contributors for the story and the honor. But in the choice of Vito I believe a judicious selection has been made, especially since the office he holds in the Marchese's household is one which you can also fill, and thus your final escape may be secured."

At the commencement of the confessor's speech Filippo seemed to him with a perplexed air, as though quite at a loss to comprehend the meaning of his words; but as he proceeded light seemed to dawn upon the bandit's mind, and when the priest paused, he put his hands over his eyes and turned away.

"Stay, nay, Fra Ignazio," he said in a husky tone; "this thing shall never be! Though it is hard to die when everything seems so well, it shall never be said that another suffered in Filippo's stead. I fear not to meet death tomorrow."

"Signor!" said the priest, and there was a grave authority in his tone, "the time we were allowed to spend in this place is already half expired. No more precious moments must be wasted in this vain war of words. Filippo, by the authority I hold in the Council of Nine, I charge you to remember your oath of fealty. You solemnly swore to hold yourself subservient to the good of the nation, and to the mandate of the Council. The Council has decreed that the unjust sentence of the Marchese Strozzi shall not be executed upon you. It has selected Vito Spinelli to be your substitute, and through me is calls upon you to obey its decree. Go also, Filippo, quite every rebellious thought, and prepare to leave San Gregore with us when the jailer returns."

The look of noble resolve which the face of the condemned man had worn died away while Fra Ignazio spoke, and an expression of repentance and humility took its place. He bowed to the superior power which overshadowed him, and making no further objection to the plan which had been laid for his escape, he and the page proceeded to exchange clothes; Bianca, at a sign from the priest, retiring to a corner of the cell, and placing herself in such a position that the other occupants of the dungeon were shielded from her view.

She remained there for some moments, and when the confessor recalled her, she was surprised at the transformation she beheld.

Filippo and Vito were as completely metamorphosed as though they had actually exchanged identity, and had it not been that Bianca knew of their plans beforehand, she would have disputed the fact of any transfer having been made.

The bandit drew the young man to his bosom, he pressed his lips upon his forehead, and murmured words in his native tongue which made the page's cheek burn fearfully with love and gratitude.

At that moment the cell door again grated noisily upon its hinges, and looking around, the jailer was seen on the threshold.

"Pardon if I have interrupted the Signorita's devotions before the time, but the chief in the guard-room marked the hour, and I came to fulfill my trust back, as you desired."

"We are quite ready, Signor Michele," the priest replied. "The penance of the Signorita Bianca is accomplished, and I doubt not the soul of Filippo will be also benefited by her devotions. Come, my daughter," he added, rising; "if I will return to the palazzo with you and the page."

He walked to the door, when he stopped, and turning to the supposed outlaw, said:

"And thou, my son, be not faint-hearted. I will be with thee again to-morrow. In the meantime, Pax vobiscum."

He laid his hand upon Vito's head in blessing, and as he did so the affectionate pressure which accompanied the movement told the intrepid page that there was a more than ordinary fervor in the benison.

More rapidly than they have traversed the various passages on their way to Filippo's cell, did the party retrace their steps.

The next day, in accordance with the decree, the bandits were executed, and it was believed that the dreaded Filippo was finally sealed up in the grave. The same night the Marchese Strozzi, with her attendant, the Signora Mascelli, left a retired wing of the palace, meet the Signor Concini and Don Cesare, an emissary from the French Court. The king of France wanted to get possession of the province of Apulia, and knowing the ambitious and unscrupulous nature of the Marchese, he had not hesitated to approach her, through Don Cesare, with the most strenuous proposals.

The Marchesa really hated her husband. When a girl she had loved the father of the young Signor Concini, but they had been rudely separated, and had both married, giving their hands where their hearts did not follow. The Marchese wished her daughter Bianca to marry the son of her old lover, but in this she was opposed by both her daughter and her husband. This added to the hatred of the Marchesa, and made her lend a ready ear to the schemes of Don Cesare, who artfully suggested that *if her husband were only out of the way*, she would become the reigning Sovereign of Apulia, supported by the power of France, and with no one to dispute her will. She caught eagerly at the bait, and a plan of proceeding was agreed upon.

In accordance with this plan, Concini sought out a poisoner known as Adrian of Palermo, and under pretence of getting a prescription for a sick friend, obtained a subtle and powerful poison, which was secretly administered to the Marchese, and of which he died in agonizing convulsions.

Bianca being thus left at the mercy of her mother, was ordered to accept Concini as her affianced husband without delay. This she refused to do, and avowed her love for Angelo Capello. The enraged Marchesa, utterly beside herself with fury, had locked Bianca in her room to keep her a close prisoner, until she could contrive some means of bending her to her will. "I will have her obedience or her life," she hissed, as she turned the key on her child, and went to prepare for the Funeral obsequies of her murdered husband.

The last rites and duties were performed, and all that remained of the noble Marchese Strozzi was lowered into the dark vault beneath the church of Saint Apostoli.

The attendant priests resumed to chant solemn dirges over the dead—all but Fra Ignazio, who, as soon as the mantle slab was placed over the spot, hurried away to inform the patron and friend, left the altar, as though his emotions were so overpowering that even the duties of his holy office could not detain him.

But it was for another and quite a different reason that Fra Ignazio abandoned his place among the attendant clergy.

In the vestry to which he retired to lay aside his robes, he was met by a man of tall, commanding figure and impressive features, who appeared in the character of a monk. This man was the Necromancer of Monte Gargano.

"Quick, *Maestro!*" the latter said, not disdaining to call this mortal by that exalted title. "Come quickly, or we shall be too late!"

"Aye, I am ready, Ignazio," replied the other. "Do you go before for a while, and I will follow."

The Necromancer followed Fra Ignazio to a certain shrine situated in a distant part of the church. The crowd which a short time before had filled the vast edifice to overflowing, had already dispersed, and except the few devotees who lingered around the chief altar, not a layman was present to see.

By a narrow passage Ignazio and his companion reached the posterior of the shrine, when the Necromancer took precedence of the priest and became the guide.

They now laid aside the caution which had hitherto marked their movements, and with mad haste they lifted a small section of the marble pavement beneath their feet, and as they did so a flight of narrow steps was discovered beneath the floor.

"No one knows of this descent except ourselves," whispered the Necromancer.

The two descended a few steps, then paused, while the latter, not without some pain and great danger of discovering themselves, they replaced the slab above their heads, and cautiously descended the narrow staircase.

The Necromancer paused when the last step was reached, and drawing a lantern from beneath his robe, soon lighted it, and by its feeble ray their further passage was guided.

"Whither does this passage-way lead us?" asked the priest.

"To the cemetery beneath the chancel," replied the Necromancer, who at length stopped before a low-browed door which seemed to bar their further passage. But the bars was prepared for every emergency, and taking a key from the bosom of his robe, he soon turned the lock with ease, and swung the portal wide enough open to admit them. As he did so, a gust of foul, fetid air was blown upon their faces from the chamber into which the passage opened. At the same moment also, there fell upon their ears the muffled sound of shaking voices and the confused fall of footsteps.

"We shall soon be directly beneath the pavement before the high altar," said the Necromancer. "But hold! This door must not close behind us, else we are surely lost, for there is no opening for the key upon this side."

Setting down his lantern, the Necromancer dragged a stone from its place, that it might hold the door open for their exit, and then again taking up the lantern, he led the way, through avenues and aisles of the dead of by-gone ages, to the spot above which Fra Ignazio and his associate priests had lately been standing.

The choral melody had not yet ceased, and when the Necromancer next spoke, it was in a carefully subdued tone.

"At the same time he raised the lantern, and thus revealed the coffin which contained the remains of the Marchese.

To the surprise of the confessor, the lid, which was securely fastened when the body was lowered into the vault, was gone, and the face and form of the governor were fully exposed.

Fra Ignazio had turned his head to ask the reason of this strange occurrence, when Filippo rose from beside the corpse.

"How came Filippo here?" ejaculated the priest.

"'Twas I who brought him here three hours since."

"And I have charged your action, *Maestro*," the bandit said. "Yonder, beside that stone sarcophagus, I waited until the vault was closed from above. Then, when the coffin was lowered, I marked well the spot where it was placed, and when the slab was replaced above, I hurried thither, and with the implements you gave me removed the lid, so that air might reach the murdered Marchese."

"But, not murdered, Filippo. The Marchese still lives. Help me, my comrades," said the Necromancer, addressing the men; "we must remove the Marchese from his narrow bed and place him in a more comfortable spot. The floor is too damp and cold, but yonder tablet will answer our purpose very well."

With some difficulty the three men very gently raised the body of the Marchese from its grim resting-place, and laid it upon the tablet which the Necromancer had pointed out, and then he applied a crystal to the lips of the Marchese.

The powerful elixir had an instantaneous effect, for directly he who but a short time before seemed numbered with the dead, raised himself into a sitting posture and looked about him with inquiring glances.

"What place is this?" he asked. "Why am I attended by the Marchesa's page?"

"Your Excellence has been ill," returned Fra Ignazio. "You have been very ill, and we are here to care for you. Lie down again, dear Signor, and let your strength return by degrees."

The Marchese lay back and passed his hand several times across his forehead.

"Ah, now I remember," he said. "I have been living in a kind of trance for many hours. Recall the natural sickness which sends mortals weeping attendants, the priests' last offices, and then the horrible blank which followed. I remember too, the dreadful spasms which contracted my frame, and the vice-like grip that seized my heart when life flowed so sluggishly through my veins. But where are the Marchesa and my daughter? Bianca? Where are they? Why am they also not here to welcome me back to life?"

"Because the Marchesa is a traitress and a murderess," said the deep voice of the Necromancer.

Again the Marchese raised his head and looked in the direction whence the voice proceeded.

"Who spoke?" he asked. "Those tones are not familiar. Can the dead speak?"

"'Twas I who spoke," replied the Magician, rising and coming forward to where the light could fall upon his face. "I am called the Necromancer of Monte Gargano. People intest me with supernatural power, and I use that power for the good, not the ill, of mankind."

"And 'tis that power which has brought the noble Marchese back to life," said Filippo, with fervor.

"I have heard of the Necromancer of Monte Gargano," the Marchese said, "but never before have I seen him face to face. I thank thee, friend, if thou has brought me back to a life of usefulness, but it seems a sorry reception to hear thee say that my wife, the mother of my daughter, is a traitress and a murderess."

"Yet 'tis even so, Excellence. 'Twas through her machinations that the deadly poison was administered, and but for Fra Ignazio's care it would have proved fatal."

The Necromancer then rapidly sketched the events which had so recently transpired, and convinced the Marchese of the truth of his narrative. The unhappy man bowed his head upon his hands and groaned in anguish of spirit. But there was no time for indulgence of the grief. The Necromancer, at once proceeding to business, informed the astounded Marchese who the supposed Vito really was, and then whispered something in his ear that seemed to give him complete control over the amazed Viceroy, who arose and said:

"I go with you from this place. I long to return to the light of day, that I may save my poor daughter from the fate which has been prepared for her."

Filippo took up the lantern, and placing himself at the head of the little procession, prepared to leave the vault.

"Let no delay arise, however, when, upon reaching the little door which admitted them to the vault, they found it closed and fast locked.

Fra Ignazio sprang forward, and with Herculean strength flung his full weight against the oaken door, but it gave not, nor grated the steel panels, and he shook the obdurate portal as though he would make it yield to his wishes, but each and every effort was unavailing.

The stone which was thought sufficient to hold it firmly open was lying within the vault. When a gust of wind blew along the passage and struck the door, the round stone not offering sufficient resistance, the door gradually and surely closed, thus making captive the four men who were within.

Fra Ignazio raised the lantern to the faces of his companions, and upon each he saw the hopelessness of sudden despair. Each one, but Filippo, looked pale and scared, and gave the fourth section to young meet as the.

"The key!" he said. "Is not that the key you hold in your hand?"

"It is, Signor; but the lock cannot be reached from within the vault."

Then the full force of their situation burst upon the Marchese, and he cast himself against the closed door, and beat upon it wildly.

"Tis useless, Marchese," said the Necromancer. "That fast shut portal has resisted stronger blows than those you are dealing. Give over the vain attempt, and let us calmly look this terrible fact in the face."

The Marchese heaved a sigh of poignant anguish, and taking the lantern, he started to search for some opening through which they could escape.

To prove that trite saying, that misfortunes never come singly, another overwhelming disaster now fell upon the doomed prisoners.

The light which had hitherto guided and cheered them by its rays, was suddenly extinguished. The supply of oil was exhausted, and total darkness was now added to the other horrors of their situation. The above we publish in a very condensed form, the continuation of this story will be found in the New-York Ledger. Ask for the number dated Feb. 24, which can be had at any news office or book-store. If you are not within reach of a news-office, you can have the Ledger mailed to you for one year by sending three dollars to Robert Bonner, publisher, New-York. The Ledger pays more for original contributions than any other periodical in the world. It will publish none but the very, very best. Its moral tone is the purest, and its circulation the largest. Everybody who takes it is happier for having it.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. WM. MCALDER, pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and Rev. J. WARE at 7½ P. M. Young Men's Meeting at 3 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M. Young People's Prayer-meeting at 4 o'clock. Strangers and others made welcome.

AT DUANE ST. M. E. CHURCH, ON HUDSON-st., near Spring, Rev. J. G. OAKLEY, Pastor. Missionary Day to-DAY. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. G. J. Mingins will speak in the Sabbath-school Missionary Society at 2 P. M. Seats free. Public cordially invited.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPIS. COPAL FREE CHURCH, corner Henry and Scammel sts. Rev. WM. M. DUBELL, Rector. Service to-DAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ EVERY EVENING; also, every WEDNESDAY EVENING, with lecture.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.—Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, of the Fifty-third-street Baptist Church, will deliver a sermon to the young on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, in the Sixteenth Baptist Church, near 7th-st. Rev. Dr. MILNER, Pastor, will preach in the MORNING.

APOSTOLIC PENACHING.—REV. P. L. PAVIA, Pastor, will preach on this subject SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., at Berean Baptist Church, corner Downing and Bedford sts.; a sermon to young men at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited.

APOLLO HALL, CORNER BROADWAY and 28th-st.—THOMAS GALES FORSTER, trance speaker, will lecture before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT Apollo Hall, 28th-st., near Broadway, on any day or Sunday. JOHN H. TREMOR, No. 728 6th-av.

BIBLE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—REV. DUNCAN BROWN presents on this subject on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in Manhattan Reformed Church, corner of Avenue B and 8th-st.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Rev. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M. and Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., at 7½ P. M. ON SUNDAY, Feb. 18.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth-av. and 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 18th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. At the afternoon service the first sermon of a special course will be preached on "Difficult and Misunderstood Passages of Scripture." Subject—*Unknown Gods*. *Ishmael for the Sons of Parents*. The next sermon of the course for WEDNESDAY EVENINGS during Lent will be preached on the 21st inst. at 8 P. M. by Right Rev. WM. CROSWELL DOANE, Bishop of Albany.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, Clinton-st., near Houston.—Rev. Dr. DUFFY, Rector, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING; Rev. Dr. CARTER on SUNDAY EVENING. Seats free. LENT SERVICES—Wednesdays, 4 P. M., 10½ o'clock, with lectures in F. M. 4; Friday, A. M., 10½; Evening, 7½, with lectures.

CHURCH—FULTON, CORNER OF WILLOUGHBY-st.—SABBATH at 10½, EVENING, 7½. Rev. M. C. JULIAN; MONDAY, prayer-meeting, 7½; FRIDAY EVENING meeting, 7½. Chapel, No. 128 Fulton-st., where the noon daily meeting is held. Pews reserved for guests from hotels.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Lexington-av., near 35th-st.—Rev. FRED. STARR will preach the funeral sermon of the late John C. Hewson, at 10½ A. M. The EVENING service at 7½. All are welcome.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, COLUMBUS-AVENUE, BETWEEN 77TH AND 78TH-STS.—Rev. ROBERT COLLYER, of Chicago, will preach in this church SUNDAY, Feb. 18, MORNING and EVENING. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 76 Fifth-st., east of 4th-av.—Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—Saturday, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 10 A. M. and THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 57th-st., below 4th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., SUNDAY, by Rev. HENRY WARREN, Pastor of the Arch-street Church, Philadelphia; and at 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. ANSON WEST.

DISCOURSES OF THINGS PERTAINING to the Kingdom of God, in the Bible, Church and nature will be given by Rev. S. M. FULLER at the Church of Our Savior, 36th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., SUNDAY MORNING. Subject—*Consistency*. EVENING service as usual.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, D. D., Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 45th-st., will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. All invited.

GRACE CHAPEL.—SEATS FREE.—REV. JOHN W. KRAMER.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Daily services during Lent at 10 A. M., except on Saturday. Saturday at 10 A. M. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.—Preaching every SABBATH by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MACARTHUR, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

EIGHTEENTH-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 18th-st., near 5th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. by Rev. WILLIAM P. ABBOTT, of Newburg. Annual anniversary of the Sabbath-school Missionary Society at 2 P. M. Address by Rev. JAMES M. FERRIAR, of Jersey City, and Rev. ALONZO H. WAYNE, of Westchester-square Church.

FREE RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT THE CHAPEL, 141 FULTON-ST.—SUNDAY, Begin at 3½ o'clock precisely. Speakers Rev. HENRY POWERS and Dr. EDWARD ROCKSTRO, editor of the *Hearth and Home*; also, Rev. GEORGE WHITE will take charge of the service. Miss MARIA WAKELY will sing. A full choir and congregational singing. No collection. Everybody invited.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near Third-av.—Rev. Mr. SPRAGUE will preach in the morning, at 10½, the seventh in the series on the annals of redemption; EVENING at 7½ P. M. Prof. O. M. Wessel, musical director and organist.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 41 Park-st., the original mission of the Points. Rev. JOHN SHAPPER, Superintendent.—Service at 10½ A. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

FIVE POINTS MISSION OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st., W. W. HAZARD, Superintendent.—Services are held every SUNDAY in the chapel of the institution, at 3 P. M., conducted by the children. All interested are cordially invited.

FIRST BAPTIST SERVICE.—SERVICES THIS DAY, at 10½ and 7½ P. M.—Preaching by Rev. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Prayer and conference meeting, 7½ P. M.

FRENCH CHURCH OF ST. SECRET, 37 West 22d-st.—Rev. Dr. VERMES, Rector. Divine services in French every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

GRAND CONCERT—EVE OF WASHINGTON'S Birthday.—Tremont Temple, Sabbath-school, under the direction of Prof. G. F. BENJAMIN. Large hall of Cooper Union. Grand chorus, 200 voices. Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. Methodist Bookstore, No. 805 Broadway.

HARLEM UNITED CHAPEL, 125TH-ST. and 4th-av.—Rev. W. CLARKE will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening will give a lecture on "Endless Life Not at Least in Prospect." Service at 7½ o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

HAVE YOU HEARD HIM?—BISHOP SNOW, of the Second Advent Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Time and Manner of God's Everlasting Kingdom*.

HARLEM SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Lenox-av., near 116th-st.—Preaching MORNING and EVENING, Feb. 18, at the new hall, 125th-st., between Madison and 5th-avs. The public cordially invited.

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 125th-st., near 3d-av.—Rev. SAMUEL H. TYNG, Pastor. Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, Lexington-av. near 53d-st.—The Pastor, Rev. R. MCWILSON, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. General prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 34th-st. and 4th-av.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS.—Monthly meeting, MONDAY, Feb. 19, at 7½ P. M., at the Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street Presbyterian Church. Hymn by Rev. JOHN H. HARGSHEE; subject, Message to the Teachers. Address by Rev. Dr. THEODORE L. CUYLER. Address by Dr. JOHN H. VINCENT, of Philadelphia, on *The True Relation of Instruction to Conversion in Sunday-school Teaching*.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 31st-st. and 8th-av.—Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT will preach at 10½ A. M., and give the fourth sermon to young men on Sin.

REV. DR. GOODWILL PREACHES this church of St. John the Evangelist, West 11th-st., near 7th-av., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. MORNING subject—*Temptation and Victory*. EVENING—*The Great Question of Our Life and the Next of Every Man*. Devotional addresses on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS during Lent at 7½.

REV. DR. HEPTHROP WILL PREACH in the new Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church on SUNDAY EVENING—first discourse on the vices of New-York—*Pernicious Amusements*. Monthly meeting of the Mission School, corner 8th-av. and 25th-st., at 3½ P. M.

REV. MORGAN DIX, RECTOR OF Trinity Church, will preach in Trinity Chapel, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on Science, Art of the course. Subject—*The Latest Power of the Church*.

REV. ISAAC BRESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, first-st., between 5th and 10th-avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 and 3 o'clock.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 6th-av.—SUNDAY MORNING, prayer at 7½; Holy communion at 8; Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. POTTER at 7½ P. M. At the service for deaf-mutes, 3 P. M., Right Rev. Bishop TUTTLE will make an address, which will be interpreted in the sign language.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, Second-st.—Preaching on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. by Rev. JOSEPH HOLDEN, D. D., and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. J. W. LANGLEY, D. D. Other services as usual. Sabbath-school exhibition and concert on the evening of Washington's Birthday.

ST. THOMAS' CHOIR.—GOOD VOICES always needed to fill vacancies in the volunteer choir—two more tenors especially. Free singing class Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Circulars with explanations at Ditson's, No. 11 Bond-st., and music stores; also, at church, 5th-av., corner 53d-st.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 3RD-ST., between Broadway and 5th-av.—Seats free. The Pastor will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting this evening at 7½.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 48TH-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. C. K. TREE, D. D., and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. H. D. BROWN, D. D.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d-avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General prayer-meeting, 7½ P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, NO. 193 West 35th-st.—Elder J. H. COOK will speak at 10½ A. M., subject—*Week of Dull Season*, and at 7½ P. M., subject—*God's Plan to Fulfill Prophecy*. Meeting also at 3 P. M.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, (67TH-ST. and 8th-av.)—Lenten service and sermon, with collection for hospital charity, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, EAST 27TH-ST.—SERVICES THIS DAY at 10½ and 7½ o'clock, and on SUNDAY EVENINGS at 7½.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—R. W. WILLIAMS section and understudy. No. 176 4th-av.

REV. W. W. ANDREWS WILL preach at the Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., at 7½ P. M., on SUNDAY. Text—*The Melchisedek Priesthood of Christ*. SUNDAY, Feb. 25, on *The Church, Spiritual and Congregational; Systems in Their Relations to the Catholic Church*. All are invited.

REV. L. S. WEED WILL PREACH IN Old John-street, M. E. Church, between Nassau and William sts., on SABBATH MORNING, 10½; EVENING, 7½. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., OF THE Church of the Resurrection, will preach in the Church of the Ascension, 10th-st., near 5th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

REV. DR. VINCENT, OF TROY, WILL preach in the Park Church, corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

THE NIGHT COLLEGE FOR CHRISTIAN WORKERS of the House of the Evangelists, (organized November, 1869.)—All lectures are delivered in the College Building, 64 st., between 6th and 7th-avs., and the Great Central Tabernacle. LECTURES FOR NEXT WEEK: TUESDAY, 20th inst., *Bible About Work and the Best Books for Workers*, by Rev. ROB'T ELLIS, of City Mission. THURSDAY, 22d, *Rose Chartier Grove*, by Rev. THOS. M. FERRIS, D. D., President of the Sheltering Arms. SATURDAY, 24th inst.—*House to House Visitation*, by Rev. GEORGE J. MERRIAM, Superintendent of City Mission. Lectures will begin at 8 o'clock P. M., promptly. Strangers since of all Christian workers is invited. Admission be had without charge, at the door, or at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., No. 7 Pine-st., Young Men's Christian Association, 4th-st., near 4th-av., Evangelical Knowledge Society, No. 2 Bible House, Methodist Episcopal Book-store, Broadway and 14th-st., or at the College Building on the evening of lecture.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. J. H. GEROULD, of Hartford. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 3 P. M.

THE QUESTIONS THAT JESUS ANSWERED.—The tenth lecture in the series will be delivered by Rev. HENRY C. FISHER, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

THE CHURCH BELLETTE.—AFTERNOON discourse by Rev. CHAS. H. HALL, in Fifth University-place Church, Gustavus-st., near Third-av., at 3 o'clock. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Evening services at 10½ A. M. Baptism at 3 P. M.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., near 6th-av.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. JAMES INGLIS. Young people meeting in the evening at 7½, in the lecture-room. Strangers cordially invited.

THE FIFTH-AVENUE JOURNAL, OUT FEB. 24, 1872.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ONE GRAY HORSE, SIX years old, sixteen hands high; sound and kind; stand without tying; suitable for doctor, coupé, coach, farmer, butcher, baker. No. 425 West 50th-st.,

MILLER'S CHARGES.

The Insurance Investigation Resumed by the Assembly Subcommittee.

Evidence of Further Payments to Miller—How the Accounts were Examined—The Fees Charged Six Times More Than Paid to Mr. Barnes for Similar Work.

After one week's adjournment, the Assembly Subcommittee commissioned to examine into the charges against Superintendent GEO. W. MILLER, of the Insurance Department, reconvened at Underwriters' Hall yesterday. Messrs. AIKEN, BABCOCK and TOBEY were present—the latter in the chair. Superintendent MILLER, counsel in his own behalf, and Ex-Superintendent BARNES were also present.

TESTIMONY OF WM. R. WADSWORTH.

Mr. WM. R. WADSWORTH, Secretary of the Firemen's Fund Fire Insurance Company, testified that their Company's affairs were examined by Messrs. SOUTHWICK and BRIGGS in 1870, without the Company's request; in fact, they knew nothing of it until the Commissioners walked into the office and commenced their operations. They were engaged parts of two days. The bill for the examination was $300, which they thought exorbitant and demurred about paying. Subsequently the President, Mr. APPLEBY, had a talk with Superintendent MILLER, and the bill was compromised by paying $200. No other money was ever paid to Mr. MILLER, or any one in his Department. Their capital was impaired twelve and a half per cent. No proceedings were taken then to make up the capital, and no report of that examination was ever made to them.

TESTIMONY OF W. C. M. BAKER.

Mr. W. C. M. BAKER testified that he resided at Columbus, and was Secretary of the Home Insurance Company, of that place; that Company was examined by Mr. SICKELS, who was occupied during a part of a day; they paid him $300, for which he gave a receipt; they thought the charge rather high, but said nothing; they requested the examination; Mr. SICKELS suggested the price, $300; the accounts were examined by a Massachusetts Commissioner, who charged $100.

TESTIMONY OF C. E. APPLEBY.

Mr. CHARLES E. APPLEBY, Vice-President of the Firemen's Fund Fire Insurance Company, testified that Messrs. BRIGGS & SOUTHWICK examined the Company in July, 1870; the first interview they had with Mr. MILLER was in September; he came with Mr. SOUTHWICK and asked what was their objection to the bill of $300; witness said, first, that he thought he had no right to make such a charge, and second, that it was exhorbitant; subsequently they compromised the matter by paying $200.

TESTIMONY OF C. W. STANDART.

Mr. CHAS. W. STANDART, President of the New-York Brewers' and Maltsters' Fire Insurance Company, testified; That Messrs. TAPPAN, ELDREDGE and SOUTHWICK made an examination of that Company, for which each one of them was paid $100; they understood from various rumors that such was the usual charge in those cases.

TESTIMONY OF P. W. TOURNAY.

Mr. PASCAL W. TOURNAY, counsel for the Firemen's Fund Fire Insurance Company, testified that by direction of the Company he called upon Superintendent MILLER and asked his authority for making the charge for that examination; the reply was that the statutes were not very explicit upon that point, but referred him to some section of the Insurance law and promised to consider the matter, and afterward the matter was compromised by paying $200.

TESTIMONY OF J. R. ECCLESINE.

Mr. J. B. ECCLESINE, editor of the New-York *Underwriter*, said that he could not recall a single instance where the late Superintendent, BARNES, had charged any more than actual traveling and hotel expenses while making similar examinations; nor was he, of his own knowledge, aware that Mr. MILLER had been paid more than his actual expenses, but he had been told that certain fees or sums had been paid without asking for them. He had been engaged in the examination of but three companies. From one of these he received $50, and from each of the others $100, which sums were to defray his necessary traveling expenses. If a Superintendent should choose to harrass and annoy a company by forcing an examination under the present law, he could do so by a continuous examination; it would injure a company, even if it was solvent.

Mr. MILLER here remarked that Mr. BARNES had said that he (Mr. BARNES) had never appointed a Commissioner outside of the Department.

Mr. BARNES replied that upon certain occasions and for certain good reasons he did appoint such Commissioners, and they were men of such character as Gov. HOFFMAN, &c.

Mr. MILLER said that Mr. SOUTHWICK was a classmate with Gov. HOFFMAN, and upon the recommendation of the latter he was appointed Examining Commissioner. Mr. BARNES had seemed to dictate to him (Mr. MILLER) what was his duty. But let it be distinctly understood that he did not feel at all bound by any interpretation of the law, or precedent of action offered by Mr. BARNES.

Mr. ECCLESINE continued, and said that the examination certificates were generally intended to be used as advertising cards. Once the public paid much deference to them, but their great frequency in recent times very much impaired their force and influence. After the Chicago fire they certainly did a great deal of good in restoring public confidence, which had been considerably shaken. While an examination is in progress it injures the business of the Company in this way—that agents of rival companies use it as their own advantage, representing that the affairs of the examined Company were probably in a bad plight.

TESTIMONY OF W. E. MALTBY.

Mr. W. E. MALTBY, Secretary of the Corn Exchange Insurance Company, sworn, testified that his Company was examined in October, 1870, by Mr. SOUTHWICK; the examination took about an hour; $150 were paid for the examination; after the Chicago fire another examination was made by Mr. MILLER; $100 were paid for that examination; the examination took only about two hours; Mr. MILLER was paid by check to his order; the capital of the Company before the Chicago fire was $400,000, reduced afterward to $200,000; no bill was rendered for the examination.

To Mr. MILLER—The last examination was made by request of the President of the Company; I do not know how long the examination took on the first day, of my personal knowledge. Mr. SOUTHWICK did not examine the assets of the Company; he only took my statement and checked it off with pencil; he asked us whether the assets were good or not; no books or any other papers were produced; Mr. SOUTHWICK did not look at the books.

TESTIMONY OF D. RUNNELS BUDD.

Mr. D. RUNNELS BUDD, a book-keeper, and formerly Secretary of the Hercules National Life Insurance Company, said that his Company was examined by request in February, 1870; Mr. ELDRIDGE was the examiner; he was occupied part of two days; he rendered no bill, but they tendered him a gratuity in the shape of a champagne supper at Delmonico's, and (afterward) a present of $200; but nothing was demanded; they paid it after receiving the report, but never paid anything else, either to the Department or to influence legislation; the report cut down the assets more than they expected; the money was paid cheerfully; I did it; said the witness, as a charity.

CHAIRMAN—Do you think you have a right to give away your policy-holders' money for charity?

WITNESS—Oh, yes. I give away money now and then for charity; in fact, I bought tickets for the Charity Ball. [Laughter.] We did it that we should have the appearance of people that we were not quite as badly off as some might think us to be! [Prolonged laughter.]

A recess was taken until 2½ o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session commenced at about 3 o'clock.

Mr. D. R. BUDD, recalled, testified: Our Company is a stock and mutual company "mixed," and we have had and now have, ample deposits in Albany to cover all our risks; the reason we asked for that examination was that we had been attacked by the Press, and we had no other way to show the public our actual sound condition; we considered the examination to be a benefit rather than a detriment to the Company; Mr. MILLER never asked me for a dollar; I consider myself an expert at insurance accounts, and say that this examination was very excellently done.

Mr. MILLER—Mr. BARNES, do you state as a fact that you never charged anything for examinations, except for traveling expenses?

Mr. BARNES—Yes, Sir; that is the fact.

Mr. MILLER—I wish it distinctly understood that I believe this Committee wish to do right in this matter, but I hope they will not be swerved from their purpose by accepting such testimony as was rendered by Mr. MALTBY this morning. It was very evident that his testimony was merely hearsay.

TESTIMONY OF W. M. RANDALL.

Mr. W. M. RANDALL, Secretary of the Resolute Fire Insurance Company, sworn, testified that his Company was examined in October, 1870, by Mr. SOUTHWICK; the examination took about an hour; $150 were paid for the examination; after the Chicago fire another examination was made by Mr. MILLER; $100 were paid for that examination; the examination took only about two hours; Mr. MILLER was paid by check to his order; the capital of the Company before the Chicago fire was $400,000, reduced afterward to $200,000; no bill was rendered for the examination.

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TESTIMONY OF W. M. RANDALL.

Wm. M. RANDALL, Secretary of the Resolute Fire Insurance Company, which was examined in 1869 by Mr. BARNES, and during last November by Mr. MILLER, was the next witness. He said: The first examination was made by Judge WOOLFORD, and it took about an hour, and we paid him $25, which he demanded for expenses; the last was made by Mr. SOUTHWICK and Mr. MILLER, for which we paid $150; no demand was made, but I asked Mr. SOUTHWICK leave that to me. I asked how $100 was; he said, Make it a hundred. I asked him if that would be satisfactory; he said, Perfectly; both examinations were requested by us; the bill was for services, and expenses; our capital was $200,000, and had been impaired fifty per cent; the examination was very satisfactory, and we had no complaint to make; Mr. MILLER never asked us for a dollar; nor have we paid anything in any way to influence the Department legislation.

TESTIMONY OF G. W. CRAWFORD.

GEORGE W. CRAWFORD, Secretary of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company, said that the Company had been examined by Mr. T. R. B. ELDRIDGE, in May, 1871; six or seven days were spent in that examination; four days were spent by him at New-Rochelle, and three in New-York; they paid him by check on the Bolton Bank, New-York; the Treasurer paid the check; it was drawn to the order of Geo. W. MILLER; proceedings were pending against the Company at that time, and they produced the report in evidence; the suit was to remove the officers of the Company for malfeasance; the report confirmed their annual exhibit; the Company requested the examination; it was a very thorough the critical examination; in fact, the only one he ever knew that amounted to anything; Mr. SARGENT, of Massachusetts, examined the Company in 1869, all he did was to check off the list of assets, &c.; Mr. ELDRIDGE's report did not overrate the facts or figures; there were also examined before Mr. MILLER's coming into office by Messrs. ECCLESINE, HUSTED and CLARK; they paid $125 to Mr. ECCLESINE, and the same to Mr. HUSTED, but Mr. CLARK would not take anything; he never knew of any complaint against the charge made by Mr. ELDRIDGE; Mr. HUSTED, at the time he examined the Company, was a member of the Assembly. He considers that $100 per day is a reasonable charge for the services performed.

The Committee then adjourned until 10½ o'clock this morning.

THE EX-EMPIRE.

Sale of the Empress Eugenie's Fans.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The Empress EUGENIE's collection of fans, which are for sale, is now on private view at Mr HARRY EMANUEL's, in Bond-street. The Empress rivaled Queen ELIZABETH and MARIE ANTOINETTE in her taste for regal luxury in fans, and contributed not a little by her example to the revival of the fashion for treating the fan as a costly work of fine art, which has extended to this country, and which led to the special exhibition of fans at South Kensington in 1870. Many of the fans of which she has now dispossessed herself were seen at that exhibition to which she contributed some of the choicest examples. Queen ELIZABETH's wardrobe included twenty-seven fans; the Empress' collection includes nearly fifty, and probably exceeds them as much in beauty and costliness as in numbers. Among the most curious is a fan presented on her birthday by CAMILLE ROQUEPLAN, dated the 30th of January, 1855, and which formed part of the Empress' corbeille de mariage. It is charmingly wrought in the style of the sixteenth century, and in the centre of the elaborately-carved pearl stick are the Imperial crown, supported by cupids, and the initials E. N. in gold. The reverse, by FRANCO, is an equally good example of flower and fruit painting. The gem of the collection is a fan which has the additional interest of having formerly belonged to MARIE ANTOINETTE. The subject is "La Fontaine d'Amour;" the guards carved, nearly covered with enamel and diamond ornaments, the stick of elaborately pierced ivory inlaid and groups and figures in silver and gold. There are some very good examples of Louis Quinze fans, some of which have been remounted on modern carved and pierced sticks of variable merit, inlaid with gold, ornamented with groups of figures and the Imperial cipher. There are among the mounts signed works of Vouillemot, E. Moreau, Detaivres, Guimbet, Aman Cyb, Regmer, Roqueplan and Franco. Some of the Chinese fans exhibited are souvenirs of the expedition of the Count de Palikao. In some of these costly and artistic trifles the sticks are mounted with enamel and precious stones, and rising, as some of them do, to a value of several hundred pounds, they afford a very fair notion of the costliness of Royal toys. To the collection is added some of the most remarkable of the "ombrelles" of the Empress; one which is valued alone at some hundreds of pounds, is the well-known parasol which was the envy and wonder of the Parisians, surmounted by an Imperial crown in purple enamel and diamonds, and having a handle of Louis-Seize work in jeweled and raised gold and green enamel. To ladies the combinations of lace and silks, carved ivory and tortoise-shell, no doubt present intrinsic attractions which we cannot pretend to find in them.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Discovery and Publication of Fresh Autograph Letters of the Poet.

The Sydney *Morning Herald* publishes two autograph letters of Sir WALTER SCOTT, which the editor, who vouches for their authenticity, asserts have not hitherto been published. They were found, he says, among the papers of Mrs. GRANT, of Randwick, near Sydney, the sister of the late Capt. ROBERT ELLIOTT, R. N., one of the founders of the first Sailors' Home in Wells-street, London. The first is a complimentary epistle, written in 1806 to Mrs. GRANT's father, Rev. ROBERT ELLIOTT, who appears to have dedicated a poem to Mr. SCOTT. The other had a wider interest as throwing some light on the production of the *Antiquary*. It was written while Sir WALTER was on the eve of his last Continental journey, and was addressed to Capt. BASIL HALL. The following is a copy:

MY DEAR CAPT. HALL: As the wind seems determinately inflexible, I cannot employ my spare time better than in making a remark or two on this novel, which, as you are kind enough to set an ideal value upon, will be perhaps enhanced in that respect by receiving trifling explanations and particulars, that among the numerous creatures of my imagination, the author has had a particular partiality for the Antiquary. It is one of the very few of my works of fiction which contains a portrait from life, and it is the likeness of a friend of my infancy, boyhood and youth—a fact detected at the time by a Scotch sentleman, Mr. JAMES CHALMERS, solicitor-my, in London. This gentleman, remarkable for the integrity of his conduct in business, and the modesty of his charges, had been an old friend, and correspondent of my father in his more early and busy days, and he continued to take an interest in the concerns of matters to the end of a life prolonged beyond the ordinary limits. He took, accordingly, some trouble to discover the author, and when he read the *Antiquary*, told my friend WILLIAM ERSKINE that he was now perfectly satisfied that WALTER SCOTT, of whom personally he knew really nothing, was the author of the mysterious works of fiction; for that the character of Jonathan Oldbuck of Monkbarns was drawn from the late GEORGE CONSTABLE of WALLACE CRAIGIE, of Dundee, who dined, when in Edinburgh, twice or thrice with my father every week, and used to speak of my sayings and doings as a clever boy. I was extremely surprised at this detection, for I thought I had taken the utmost care to destroy every trace of personal resemblance. I had no reason to suspect that any one in London could have recollected my friend, who had been long dead, and lived in strict retirement during the last years of his life. I took an opportunity to inquire after the general recollection which survived my old friend on an occasion when I chanced to be "on the water" as we say. His house was in ruins, his property lost for ruin commercial, and I found him described less as a humorist, which was his true character, than as a miser and misanthrope—qualities which merely singed his character. I owed him much for the kindness with which he treated me. I remember particularly when I resided for a time at Prestonpans with my aunt, Miss JANET LAND, one of those excellent persons who devote their ease and leisure to the care of some sick relative, GEORGE CONSTABLE chose to fix his residence there—I have always thought from some unspoken kindness for my aunt, who, though not in the van of youth, had been a most beautiful woman. At least we three walked together every day in the world, and the Antiquary was my familiar companion. He taught me to read and understand Shakspeare. He explained the history of Scottish Presbyterianism, of which he had witnessed the horrors from a safe distance. Many other books he read to us, and showed a great deal of dramatic humor. I have mentioned the second, or author's edition, but less particularly than I would write to you of him. The amount of preference which I gave, and will give this work, is from its connection with the early scenes of my life. And here I am seeking health at the expense of travel, just as when the case with me in my tenth year. Well, I am not the first who has ended life as he began, and is bound to remember with gratitude those who have been willing to assist him in his voyage, whether in youth or age, among whom I must include old GEORGE CONSTABLE and yourself. WALTER SCOTT.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 21, 1831.

Citizens' Anti-Monopoly Association.

The adjourned meeting of this body was held, last evening, at Masonic Hall. A recapitulation of the objects to be attained was made; those have already been published and may be briefly defined as the throwing open of the various City halls for the public use, and the control by the City of the several Gas and Railroad Companies. The intervention by municipal corporations in such matters has been, they claim, a success in England and Scotland. It was announced that petitions for the repeal of the Harlem Gas Company's charter had been presented at Albany and to the Board of Aldermen, and referred to the proper committees, and that a bill had been introduced in the Assembly for the like purpose. A committee was appointed by the meeting to proceed to Albany and obtain permission to be heard. The co-operation of the several Municipal Reform so cieties was invited

BROOKLYN REFORMERS.

The Water Board "Whitewashing" Report of the Committee of Fifty.

An Unauthorized and Unexpected Letter from a Subcommittee—The Matter Being Earnestly Investigated.

A misunderstanding among some of the members of the Brooklyn Reform Committee of Fifty has been known to exist for some time past, concerning which there has been public uncertainty, owing to the fact that the Committee sits with closed doors. This Committee, as is well known, was organized several months since, for the purpose of investigating and taking measures for correcting the frauds in the various city departments, by which taxes had, in ten years, increased from one or one and a half per cent, to four or four and a half per cent, although the valuation of taxable property had in the same time increased fifty twenty-five per cent. The Committee of Fifty, in their wisdom, decided that public interest demanded that their investigations should, for the most part, be kept from the public until definite conclusions be reached. In the course of their consultations, many charges might be made, the justice of which might not be sustained upon subsequent more careful examination, and frauds might be partially unearthed, which the perpetrators being put upon their guard, might be able to effectually conceal. Whether this were the wiser course the Committee will, doubtless, soon be able to decide for themselves. As a compromise, by which the evils named would be avoided, abstracts of such portions of the proceedings of each meeting as it was thought wise to give the public were furnished reporters, who from these prepared their reports. But some papers were antagonistic to the reform movement; these published reports purposely garbled. Others were represented—it is alleged—by incompetent or careless reporters, by whom the proceedings were sometimes made to appear ridiculous. Hence it was decided to proceed without reference to the outside world, except when they saw fit to publish official documents.

THE REPORT.

It is said that some time since, on an evening set apart for the purpose, a report of several hundred pages was read by the Subcommittee on the Brooklyn Water Board to the Executive Committee, on whose books it was entered as accepted and so reported to the Committee of Fifty. The following is said to be the entry on the books of the Executive Committee:

The Subcommittee on Water Board presented their report, which was received and read. Moved: That this report, presented by Mr. RIGGS on behalf of the sub-Committee, containing a detailed recital of the laws bearing on, and a full exhibit of the accounts of the Water Board, be accepted by the Committee. Carried unanimously.

Present at the meeting—Messrs. Allen, Backhouse, Roberts, Frost, Riggs and Rooker.

Early in the week, members of the Committee of Fifty and the Committee of Seventy-five went to Albany to consult the Legislative Committee on Cities in reference to the proposed new charter for Brooklyn. On the morning of the 13th, a dispatch was received by a Democratic member of the Committee, giving the following as having been substantially a portion of the above-mentioned, or as having been adopted in connection therewith:

THE "WHITEWASH."

ROOMS OF THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTY, }
BROOKLYN, Feb. 12. }

Wm. A. Fowler, President of the Board of Water and Sewerage Commissioners:

DEAR SIR: Having completed our labors as Subcommittee of the Committee of Fifty, on the examination of the Water Board Department, we desire to acknowledge our obligation to your Board for the full and ready facilities afforded our Subcommittee during our investigation, by placing at our disposal all books, records, vouchers, minutes of the Board, together with all matters of record relating to our inquiries. In justice to your Department, we feel bound to state that our Subcommittee have been much gratified with your mode of keeping the accounts of your department, as they are kept in a very clear and concise manner. We also take pleasure in stating that, as far as the knowledge of this Committee extends, based upon such examinations as time has permitted, with few exceptions the business of your Department appears to be conducted prudently and fairly, considering the large amount and variety of work done, and the laws under which your Department is obliged to act.

P. F. KALBFLEISCH,
MARCUS C. RIGGS,
JAS. H. WHEATLEY,
JOHN B. WOODWARD,
JOHN G. JOHNSON.

This letter was put at once into extensive circulation, and on the following morning the following protest was published:

WIPING IT OFF.

The members of the Executive Committee of Fifty of the City of Brooklyn, now at Albany, have been shown what purports to be a letter signed by the Subcommittee of said body, addressed to the Brooklyn Water Board, apparently approving of the course of said Board. The Committee at Albany knows nothing of such communication, and believe it to be spurious, as it is dated at a time when they were still in left Brooklyn, where they were present the entire day. It does not express the opinion of the Committee of Fifty, nor those of its Executive Committee having charge of the investigation.

(Signed,)

SAMUEL SPENCER, JULIAN ALLEN,
JNO. S. ROBERTS, LUTHER C. CARTER,
E. T. BACKHOUSE, GIDEON FROST.

Here was an issue of fact which could not be dodged, and a meeting was called for last night to settle it. Rumors had been circulated that a stormy session was anticipated, and strenuous efforts were made by reporters from the various New-York and Brooklyn papers to obtain admission.

THE MEETING.

The meeting was called to order at 7½ o'clock, the first proceeding being to eject several reporters who had quietly seated themselves among the members of the Committee, and the second to discuss the question whether they should be readmitted. This was decided in the negative by a large majority, though several members spoke earnestly against what they designated a Star Chamber procedure.

The business of the evening then came up, and the members of the Subcommittee on the Water Board were requested to explain their action in sending out this unexpected "whitewash," which was not by any means in the spirit of their report. Each admitted having signed the letter, but claimed to have done so from the best of motives, which motives seem to be explained by the general defense of Mr. RIGGS, who is thought to have been the originator and writer of the document; namely, that it was only designed to refer to the manner in which the books and accounts were kept in the Water and Sewerage Department, and the facts ascertainable from them, and had no reference to frauds which might have existed outside, and been concealed by doctored accounts. As the substance of this may have been contained in the report accepted by the Committee, he seems to have thought his action valid.

The Committee, however, did not think so; and several gentlemen spoke vehemently against the conduct of the Water Board, and the base fraud of the Subcommittee in publishing the communication at the time it did. They might, as they claimed, have been astray; but it did not look so. Their action seemed to have been intended to destroy the influence of the Committee.

About 10 o'clock the motion was made "that the names of the members of the Subcommittee on the Water Board be stricken from the roll." In the debate which followed, it was strongly urged that discrimination should be made between those who had palpably acted from wrong motives, and those who had been deceived. Dr. JOHNSON was especially mentioned as one who ought to be allowed to resign, but as other signers were fortunate enough to have friends who thought them equally entitled to exemption from the severest punishment, an amendment was offered "that the members of the Subcommittee be requested to resign." The feeling against certain members was too strong for even the friends of others to vote for this; it was negatived by a heavy majority. The original motion then coming up was defeated, and a motion to submit the whole matter to the Executive Committee for final action. A motion to adjourn prevented all debate on this motion, and the Committee of Fifty adjourned to meet this morning, when it is thought the matter in regard to the "whitewash" of the Brooklyn Water Board will be finally settled.

The debate on the motions and amendment occupied from 10 to 12, and was accompanied with much excitement. Mr. HENRY G. LAW saying that if Brooklyn affairs in Brooklyn were not speedily amended so that some reliance could be placed upon the Courts, the old ladder crossbars ought to be added to the lamp-posts, and a larger supply of ropes be procured by the citizens.

It is said—and the result of their labors would seem to verify the assertion—that the Subcommittee on the Water Department was appointed members. F. W. KALBFLEISCH is a son of the ex-Mayor, and is virtual partner of "BOSS" FUREY, the Street Commissioner. His interests have heretofore been supposed to be summarily identified with the Ring. MARCUS C. RIGGS is a Marine Engineer, and has always acted in his interest in the Board of Aldermen. JOHN B. WOODWARD is a Major-General, appointed by Gov. HOFFMAN, through the influence of JAMES E. CRAIG. He was formerly Chairman of Kings County Democratic General Committee, appointed by the Ring, who only dropped him for appearance sake. He is known to have been only recently engaged in street openings; which fact would seem to identify his interests with those of the Water Board. JOHN G. JOHNSON has fought the Water Board vicariously, and his name on the report creates great surprise.

Attempted Suicide.

JOHN H. LYONS, aged nineteen years, last night attempted to commit suicide, at his residence, No. 328 East Fifty-fourth-street, by taking Paris green; and was taken to Bellevue Hospital in a critical condition. He gave no reason for the act, except that he was tired of life.

Return to Criminal Court-House.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A few days since I casually dropped into the criminal Court presided over by City Judge BEDFORD.

The Court-room was well crowded, as it usually is, by a large mass of vicious-looking men—friends of indicted criminals, who eagerly watched the course of justice, which I am bound to believe is now impartially meted out to those who are convicted of crime.

Within the railing that separates the unwashed crowd from the place assigned to counsel and jurors in attendance upon the Court, there is also a small independent inclosure set apart for the accommodation of female witnesses.

On the occasion of my visit I noticed within this little inclosure three very well-dressed young ladies, evidently belonging to refined circles of society.

The first case called was that of an Irish woman, of the virago species, who charged a feeble-looking old man of sixty-five with having cut her dress and robbed her of $1,150, which she had recently taken from the savings bank, threatening at the same time, as she alleged, with pistol in his hand, to shoot her if she made outcry. The woman's direct story appeared to be quite plausible, but when subjected to the cross-examination of the distinguished Counselor HOWE, it came out that she had two living husbands—one in old Ireland and another here. To the former she alighted to return. In the course of his examination, the counselor had an opportunity to indulge in a side-show of kindred topics, about free-love and Free-Lovism, which exhibitions, which was no doubt very edifying to the jury and the crowd of spectators present—save alone those refined young ladies who were compelled to listen to sundry allusions—and to be in turn stared at by the crowd—who were doubtless pleased to see the effect such coarse and indecent allusions could have upon modest hearts. Now, in the name of all that is decent and becoming in Courts of justice, is there no protection for delicate ladies who are called oftimes to Court? Some private room ought to be provided in the Court-house where ladies waiting to be witnesses can retire, and there to remain until the cases are called in which they have interest. This suggestion is made by a father, who would not willingly subject his daughters to such an ordeal. And is it strange that sensitive females so much shrink from appearing to give testimony against criminals?

S. H. W.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. H. C. FAHNESTOCK, banker, of this City, came home in the *Russia*.

The 11 P. M. night-boat for New-Haven has resumed her regular trips for the season.

Gen. D. ULLMAN and Col. J. W. FORNEY, of Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

J. GREY JEWEL, late Consul at Saigapore, is at the Gilsey House.

HENRY E. KELSEY, Secretary of State of New-Jersey, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. A. H. HOTCHKISS, of Sharon, Conn., is at Earle's Hotel.

Dr. COLTON will give his seventh lecture and exhibition on Monday evening, adding a series of attractive philosophical experiments.

Three hundred and twenty emigrants brought to this port by the *Olmbria*, from Hamburg, landed at Castle Garden, yesterday.

Hon. F. W. HUGHES, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. J. B. WILLIAMS, of Ithaca, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

CHAS. K. TUCKENNAU, United States Consul at Athens, Greece, is at the New-York Hotel.

Baron VON BRANDT, German Minister to Japan, and J. SHIODA, of Japan, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Last evening, Prof. BENJAMIN MARTIN lectured before the University of the City of New-York, upon "The Ethics of Law."

Hon. CHARLES K. TUCKERMAN, late United States Minister to Greece, is a passenger to Europe by the *Russia*.

The Judiciary Committee of the Legislature will not commence their proceeding in the Barnard-Cardozo fraud investigations until Monday.

Police Commissioner BARR heard evidence yesterday in thirty-six complaints against policemen, but none of the cases were of public interest.

The Cunard steam-ship *Russia*, from Liverpool, on Feb. 3, and Queenstown, on Feb. 4, reached her port yesterday. She was in charge by one day's date than that at hand previously.

Hon. J. H. RAMSEY, of Albany; Gen. W. A. LEWIS, of North Carolina, and Gov. THOMAS CODNEY, of Kansas, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

JOSEPH STEINMEYER, of New-Brunswick, N. J., was caught yesterday in the machinery of the tug-boat *Romeo*, at Pier No. 16 North River, and had his right jaw broken.

The reception of First Troop Washington Grey Cavalry, at the Armory, No. 55 West Thirty-third street, on the evening of Feb. 23, promises to be a pleasant affair.

JAMES CROWDEN, of No. 120 East Fortieth-street, was assaulted last night by RICHARD ELLIOTT, of No. 209 East Thirty-ninth-street, who stabbed him in the right shoulder, inflicting a slight wound. No one was arrested.

A meeting of Frenchmen was held yesterday at No. 49 Wall-street, to take measures for the redemption of the French National debt. An organization was effected to carry out the object.

THEODORE WOODRUFF, who is charged with robbing the safe in EARLE's restaurant, corner of Tenth and West streets, on Tuesday morning, was fully committed at Jefferson Market yesterday.

WM. J. REA was committed, yesterday, at Jefferson Market, in default of $2,000, on a charge of obtaining in November, 1870, $800 by false pretense from HERMAN LEOPOLD, of No. 59 Nassau-street.

Coroner HERRMAN will today hold an inquest in the case of ANTONIO MONTEVERDI, the Italian whose mangled remains were found among the ruins of No. 1 Baxter-street, on Thursday evening, as already reported.

The members of the French Relief Committee met last night, Mr. COUDERT presiding, when action was taken to effect a reorganization to raise funds in aid of the French Government to pay off the war indemnity.

Major J. H. MCLAUGHLIN, champion wrestler of America, has sent a challenge, through *Bell's Life*, London, to wrestle the champions of England, Ireland, &c., falling them, "any man in the world," for $5,000.

JOHN RYAN, employed as a switchman on the Fourth-avenue Railroad, was charged at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, with committing a criminal assault on a colored girl, named MARY JANE LANE. RYAN was looked up for examination.

The remains of Mrs. MARIA SCOTT, aged thirty, of No. 174 Madison-street, were found, yesterday morning, floating in the East River at Pier No. 43. She left her home at 8 o'clock on Thursday evening, and was not again seen alive.

Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS has disposed of his entire interest in the Texas Pacific Railroad and the Transatlantic Company to Col. THOMAS H. SCOTT. He resigned his position as President of the Texas Pacific Railroad, and Col. SCOTT was appointed his successor.

While the schooner *E. T. White*, lying at the foot of Broome-street, East River, was getting under way, yesterday morning, PRESTON LANE, one of the crew, had his right hand accidentally injured by being crushed between the anchor and a spare boat.

In the Surrogate's Court, yesterday, the summing up in the matter of the contested will of SARAH GRAY, deceased, (hereafter reported,) was commenced, and occupied the attention of the Court for four hours. The arguments will be finished on Monday next.

A meeting of colored citizens will be held at the Methodist Church, corner of Prince and Marion streets, on Monday evening, for the purpose of electing delegates to a convention of representatives of the colored race both North and South, to be held in New-Orleans on the 10th of April. The object of the Convention is to promote union and harmony among colored citizens throughout the country.

HENRY E. CARPENTER, aged sixteen, died at Bellevue Hospital, yesterday, from injuries received on the 6th inst. While at work at Brockway's saw-mill, in Sixty-first-street, near First-avenue, the lads clothing was caught in the belt of the machinery, and he was whirled around with fearful velocity, and was so terribly bruised that death followed yesterday.

At a meeting of the Democratic Assembly Executive Committee, at Lenhem Hall, last evening, resolutions were passed nominating Mr. OTTO F. HALL for the bargain alleged to have been made by him with the Tammany Hall Democrats to elevate himself to the office of President of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, after he had agreed to support for that office Mr. CHAUNCEY C. SHOCKNESSY.

At the meeting of the Polytechnic branch of the American Institute, last evening, Dr. VARNUM read a paper on the importance of an abundant supply of water for the Fire Department, and a discussion took place upon its merits. Mr. HENRY GAYE gave a description of a new apparatus for removing bookleaves, and Mr. DINK illustrated a new process for puddling iron by steam. The President read a paper upon wheat notation.

BROOKLYN.

A private cable dispatch announces the arrival at Southampton yesterday of Mrs. EVA VALOS, *née* LAW, daughter of HENRY G. LAW, of Brooklyn.

HERMAN SCHROEDER was sentenced, in the Court of Sessions, yesterday, to six months in the Penitentiary, for stealing from CHRISTIAN BENCHE a watch, gold coins, and other property.

Vice-President COLFAX will lecture on "Washington," at the Academy of Music, Tuesday next, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.

An unknown man was found lying at the corner of Sackett and Hicks-streets, one night last night. He was taken to the Station-house by Officer FORBES, and died as soon as arrested. An inquest will be held.

Early yesterday morning a fire broke out in the tobacco factory of J. LORILLARD, in Sedgwick-street, near Columbia. It originated in the furnace-room and caused a damage of $3,000, which was covered by insurance.

The Republicans of the Twenty-first Ward protest against the division of the ward into three, as contemplated in a bill recently introduced in the Legislature. They advise that the ward be divided into two.

CHARLES KRAFT, a chemist, of Williamsburg, was brought before Justice RILEY, yesterday, charged with threatening to shoot Officer LARWELL with a revolver. He was held for examination.

The Bricklayers' Union, of this City, has petitioned the Legislature to reduce the hours of labor of the men working on the State Capitol to eight hours a day. The Union has also fixed a day's work for all contract work, at eight hours, and the price at $4.

A sale of whisky took place yesterday, under the charge of Marshal HARLOW. It consisted of fifteen barrels of whisky, the result of several captures accomplished by Gen. JOURDAN's Assistant Assessor, of barreled whisky in wagons. It was sold, subject to tax, at the low rate of from forty-four to forty-five cents per gallon.

Yesterday, Judge MOORE, on the application of the Trustees of the Central Presbyterian Church, Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, pastor, granted an order authorizing the transfer of the premises which are now used by the congregation for prayer meetings and for the purpose of a Sunday-school, to the Tabernacle Free College for Training Christian Men and Women, projected by Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE.

In Justice VOORHIES' Court, yesterday, a suit for damages was brought by JOHN BARNES against A. E. LAWRENCE for alleged trespass of the defendant in his office for the term of his complainant, and removal of the furniture, as follows: "Loss by removal of chairs, so that Mrs. BARNES could not use her sewing-machine, $2 50; loss of time of self, staying at home to protect wife, $6; expense of man to protect wife, $6." The case was indefinitely adjourned.

NEW-JERSEY.

Officer HAGNED, convicted of the killing of HENRY MOLTE on Oct. 20, 1871, will be sentenced on Monday next.

CALEB WARD, a resident of Rahway, was assaulted by some unknown person on Market-street, Newark, on Thursday night, and left in an insensible condition.

One additional case of small-pox was yesterday reported in Newark, and three in Elizabeth. In the latter place all the cases reported are those of colored persons.

A call is being circulated throughout the State, inviting colored voters to a colored convention to decide upon the course to be pursued in the Fall canvass. It is being largely signed.

Five cases of small-pox were yesterday reported in Jersey City, this being the largest number for some months. Three patients already in the hospital are declared convalescent, and one having entirely recovered was discharged.

MICHAEL HALEY, an employe at the Long Dock, Jersey City, while engaged upon an Erie freight-train about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, fell under one of the cars, and one of his legs was so badly crushed as to render amputation necessary.

Capt. LEONARD HENNING, proprietor of a shooting-gallery at No. 22 Broad-street, Elizabe

[illegible]

The Next Ruler for the Eastern Empire — [illegible] Exposed of Mind.

The [illegible] of the Vizier of Ind[illegible] following [illegible] of the Chief Justice, has naturally startled to its depths the society in exile there, which has not forgotten the terrible events of the mutiny, of which each family mourns its victims. England, too, in the midst of absorbing events, feels the thrill of astonishment and indignation at the great crime, and even the rest of the world, caring little or nothing for the Earl of MAYO personally, and knowing little and caring less about British rule in India, cannot but sympathize when one of the exalted ones on the earth is violently hurried away to eternity, the very sacred instrumentality of the murderous instrument adding a pang to the loss. But assassinations, like everything else, are, if not a nine days' wonder, specially ever shadowed by the next sensation. In this case, it is of interest to find out who succeeds to this great, well-paid and dangerous office—dangerous from disease more than from the shot or stab of murder; of very absorbing interest to patronage hunters who are to fall under his eye, or those doleful ones who, after basking in his sunshine, fear to lose him, and be turned over to some new "Pharaoh who knows not Joseph." And Americans with good memories, and who moved in good society before the days of shoddy and war contracts, are intensely unpleasantness were undreamt of, may feel a touch of pleasure when they hear who is the coming man. FRANCIS, Baron NAPIER, of Merchistoun, an ancient Scottish Peerage, (no relation, unless of the remotest, to the hero of Magdala, and not a very near cousin of the famous fighting NAPIERS, who in 1867 represented the Court of St. James at Washington,) is the Governor of Madras, and as Madras is senior to Bombay, Bengal, or any other Lieutenant-Governorship in that Federation of British dependencies known as India, he must, willy-nilly, proceed with hot haste to occupy the Vice-regal throne at Calcutta. Sir WILLIAM DENISON, his predecessor at Madras, brother to the Ex-Speaker of the House of Commons, the famous Archdeacon, &c., a Colonel in the Royal Engineers, with agricultural tastes, which led him to keep his we(a)ther eye shut while selecting a Hero ram for his model farm, and an indiscreet *penchant* for theological polemics, which led him to dire discomfiture at the hands of the fierce and arithmetical COLENSO, had to do the same, and very naively published his delight about his short-lived honors in a book he wrote about it. Lord NAPIER will probably stay where he is a full term. When the outcry at the Earl of MAYO's appointment first raged it was believed he would be promoted at once, *vice* the at that time obnoxious lessey of the outgoing Tories peremptorily removed. He has so managed matters at Madras that in defiance of all precedent he has been kept till now. Since his term expired on the 15th March, 1871, and it is the current belief, indeed, hardly concealed revelation from "the best authority," that he was to bring his experience to the higher field where the slaughtered occupant should have fulfilled his allotted term. His time, the fullness of a British subject's ambition, next to the Premiership, has come to him sooner than expected.

Lord NAPIER is sixty-two years old, considerably above the middle size, strong, healthy, with calm, handsome face, gray hair and whiskers, an early riser, very often a late goer to bed, gifted with inexhaustible energy, tact, common sense and acuteness of judgment. He is a man of taste, very kindhearted, practically beneficent, without ostentation, preserving an unmistakable supremacy as the leader of society, hospitable without extravagance, a promoter of every social pleasure, races, amateur theatricals, hunting, &c., and a general favorite. His few enemies are disappointed sinecure hunters. Lord MAYO killed these off, and Lord NAPIER helped him. *Bine illa lacrymæ!* His Peerage is endowed with a comparatively small revenue to keep it up with the dignity due, and Lord NAPIER was early placed by his judicious relatives in what proved to be a congenial sphere, where young aristocrats may earn a living without, in imagination, soiling a scutcheon. The Whigs of those days had not advanced to the liberal ideas of the great Campbell clan, when the MACALLUM MHOR (prospective father-in-law to the blood royal!) invites a son to study groceries, and, moreover, come to New-York for his teachers. As attaché at various embassies, Secretary of Legation, &c., he danced and flirted, and dressed, and generally enjoyed himself through half the Courts in Europe; but unlike the majority of young sprigs of nobility in similar circumstances, he did not confine his efforts to this ordinary routine. He studied diplomacy, socially, politically, in books and out of them, and garnered his experience. He became known early in his department as a safe man, with his wits about him, and his career has simply exemplified the solid, sterling estimation in which he has uniformly been held by every party, this being the less difficult, as Lord NAPIER's politics, if they exist, are quite clearly of the non-partisan order. Without as yet having been commissioned at any great emergency, where brilliant prestige, or the display of princely wealth might be useful in "winning and dining," or in any way circumventing a Pickwickian sensibility, Lord NAPIER, whose courtliness and unobtrusive delicacy are proverbial, has held some of the most dignified offices in the gift of the Crown, and made himself very useful. As before mentioned, he was Minister here in 1867, and there is no doubt he did most successfully, if almost imperceptibly, cast oil on troubled waters, salve the wounded susceptibilities of America, and soothe the ruffled feathers of the eagle till smiles beamed in place of frowns. His immediate predecessor had retired, with little fuss, but under well-understood pressure, for loose notions about the collection of fees for Crimean service. The Secretaryship condoned, and every thing agreeable, Lord NAPIER retired to the pleasing duties of the Hague, to enjoy peace, quiet, and immunity from all distractions of close figuring, incessant attempts at diplomatic outwitting or rumors of wars. He could, and undoubtedly did, study windmills, canals, and the Holland school of painting, and many a stiver passed from his slender purse for gems which now decorate the walls of Thirlestane, his favorite residence, in Selkirkshire, Merchistoun Castle, where abode his mathematical ancestor and benefactor of astronomers, navigators, engineers and calculators generally, the inventor of Napierian logarithms, being now chiefly devoted to bats, owls, ghosts, and poor relations. He went to Russia in 1869, as Ambassador Extraordinary, and here, perhaps, committed unwittingly the only mistake of his life. Told by himself against himself, ten years later, in the presence of his unintended victim, there can be no harm in repeating the story. Among his visitors at St. Petersburg was a Parsee, CURSETJEE MANOCKJEE by name, a man of great wealth, who has since got fabulously rich, a near relation of Sir JAMESETJEE JEJEEBHOY, and like him a princely benefactor to his native City of Bombay, and with a generous aptitude to let his money look from a perpetual grave wherever he moves. Lord NAPIER as that time knew nothing of India, was charmed with the manners, the grace and intelligence of his visitor, and immediately a desire to present him to the Czar, begging him to appear in full native robes, as to them gorgeous lords, where the natural curiosities of Circassian, Georgian, Wallachian, and multitudes of every tribe of that vast Empire mingled in kaleidoscopic confusion with the many magnificent foreign and domestic uniforms, army, navy, and diplomatic, his native attire would be much more scenic than if he were to make his appearance like an Englishman. SOUNETJEE acquiesced with Oriental readiness, and then proceeded to coolness to New-York, and where he was to get the robes from. His representation of society must indeed be of the high-caste order if, after a stay of a few days, he never chanced to meet some entirely Europeanized in clothes and things too.

Finally he bought the finest muslin, cut it made up with great difficulty after his rude carriage of what Eastern tailors wear, added an [illegible] of other [illegible] children, [illegible] carried [illegible] and [illegible] with [illegible] and [illegible] unconditionally, and implored pardon for these [illegible] of such enormity that it was considered impossible to record a verdict of [illegible] Wednesday [illegible] Chief Justice Jeffreys, who made a murderous attack on a defenseless [illegible] of Protestant prisoners, who, after filling entirely half the number of the Inns Hall, escaped, with trifling loss, into the hills. These, the insurgents of Kilmore Gap, the Wild Rifles, having left British territory, were at once proclaimed outlaws, and their lands were sequestrated till such time as they should submit unconditionally, giving up to justice the man who had led the attack on their detachment. To these terms the Mahomed Khels refused to submit, but continued to wander among the border mountains, carrying a precarious subsistence by making raids into British territory, carrying off cattle and whatever else they could find that was worth taking away. But the troops at the outposts, who were always on the alert, harassed them sorely, until wearied of being constantly hunted and expelled them dominions by certain hill chieftains on whose pressure was put by the Punjaub Government, they were driven to extremities, and, above stated, were compelled unconditionally to Major MUTTY. The humiliation at the time was so unprecedented, the assertion of our authority was so complete, that the authorities felt they could be merciful as well as just, therefore, after sentencing the head men to terms of imprisonment and imposing a heavy fine on the tribe, they revoked the order of banishment to the lands from which they had been driven months before. In reviewing the whole affair the Punjaub Government, who have just issued their resolution, say that the outbreak might have been prevented had the local authorities been acquainted with the language spoken by the Wazirie, and been able to understand their grievances, many of which were real, without the intervention of untrustworthy native officials, "whose harsh and oppressive conduct," says the resolution, "helped to drive these proud Pathans into rebellion." The Lieutenant-Governor severely reprehends those officials who, having long been stationed on the frontier, have now acquired complete colloquial knowledge of Pushtu, and intimates that after this the acquirement of Pushtu within a reasonable time will be considered obligatory on all civil officers posted in districts in which this language is the vernacular. The resolution concludes by warning all frontier tribes "that violence is a language to which the Government will never listen, and the punishment for which, however long delayed, is certain."

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Seventh Regiment: Armory—Letter from a Member.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

In view of the many attacks which have been made upon the bill, now before the Legislature, to provide a site for a new armory for the Seventh Regiment, which seem to have been actuated by gross partiality and prejudice, I desire to state that they are unjust and unfounded. The opinion which is generally current that the armory of the Seventh Regiment is the best in the City is incorrect. The company rooms are as comfortable as the means of the members of the regiment have been able to make them. The expense has always been defrayed by the companies themselves, independent of the regiment or the authorities of the State; but the regiment is almost destitute of a suitable drill-room. It is true that there is one in the armory, but it is in such a neglected condition that when it storms it is almost safe to be used. The walls are entirely bare in many places, so that the water leaks through the roof. As the care of the armories of the State devolve upon the authorities, and since they have so far neglected the armory of the Seventh Regiment as to even keep it in decent repair, so as to make it tenable, the members of the regiment feel that they are perfectly justified in endeavoring to procure a site for a new armory, to be erected at their own expense. The attempts made to create prejudice against this regiment are actuated principally by motives of jealousy. It is for the interest and welfare of the National Guard that they seek for a good and substantial armory, as well as for their own benefit. If the Seventh Regiment is to be looked upon with contempt, and to have motives of pecuniary advantage and gain imputed to it, then there may yet be a time when the property-holders of this great City will be glad to shield themselves under the protection of our armories, praetorian thus there are those among our citizens, who are ready and willing to expose themselves for the preservation of life and the protection of property. Against these imputations the officers and members of the regiment most earnestly protest. The regiment has won a proud position, and though there are among the latest recruits some to reflect discredit on the part it took during the late war, they are accusers either from malice or envy. The list of over six hundred commissioned officers which the regiment furnished the army, among which are the names of twenty-two Generals, is a page of honor which must speak for itself. SINCERITY.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 15, 1873.

Official Stenographers.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

I have read with interest the communications which have lately appeared in the Tribune in relation to the official stenographers of the various Courts in this City, and have been pleased at the exposure of the "bogus" stenographers who hold positions in some of the District Courts. But the structures in these communications are amenable to the objection of being indiscriminate and wholesale, and therefore unjust to those who are competent men and who perform their duties faithfully. The writers, in some instances, have written beyond their knowledge, and have made too sweeping deductions. The majority of those who hold positions as stenographers in the District Courts are very likely not stenographers at all; but I know personally that the First, Third and Seventh Districts have professional stenographers who attend to their work. "A Reform Voter" makes general charges of incompetency against all the stenographers of the Courts of Record. There are four stenographers officially appointed in the Supreme Court, each of whom has held the position for from five to fifteen years. The Superior Court has three stenographers, two of whom have held the position from its creation, and the other two have been professional stenographers for over twenty years. I speak from personal knowledge when I say that they are first-class stenographers, that whom there are no better in the country; and I challenge "A Reform Voter" to specify an instance of incompetency, dereliction or neglect of duty on the part of either. Let not all stenographers rest under imputations because of the shortcomings of a few. JUSTICE.

Mr. O'Flanagan Speaks his Mind.

FIVE PIPES DEBATING CLUB, February 9, 1873.

Editor of New-York Times:

MISTER EDITER: at great inconvance to my self I Spare A few minute from my valuable Sarvedices as Secretary to the Above Useful & philanthropic Society to answer yer vulgar & illiteraate attacks On my esteemed friend & brother politician hank Smith. You Have from time to time pariered yerself & brot down disgrace On the professions till which yer belongs by Statten false hods About Mister Smyth, my heart burns With indigestion. As I perceive the wrongs to what this disinterested patriot has been objected And I am Surprised to be what misrepresentation, & falsehood can do. You say that my friend went on a pleasure pardy & not down thee river, & did not pay for it, just like ye—ye impostner, epic, & informer. I rest the whole affaire pade for by one of the clarkes to the City treasury, & I denounce you in the elegant language of my freed Mister Graley as a vulgous swaggerer, a snappy and a liro. Not content with personally insulting Mister Smyth you go farther & charge him with defrauding the honeste people saving desponsibler. "You lie, villian, barsley wilfully lie." Another charge which yer armed against Mister Smith is with receiving a fare pade for from the City treasury, & why shouldent he? sure all that is in the City treasury belongs to Mister TWADE, barrin that he deprived Of his legality rights. & Why Should Mister Smith not get his fare?

Now neither Jorkes Or what ever yer call ye self, I am ye ashamed to be Slander in good & grate men As evidence of my veracity I wold Say I am a first gate Stenographer, that intimate Friend of Mess TWEED, GRALEY, SOUNDS, HALSWANEY, ASTORS and thes good and pure minded gentlemenine, MAYOR HAINES and ALDER FARRAR.

referrin to national affairs I nominate the Tollerin president's school: For President, Horse Graley; for Vice-President, Footer; for Cabinet, Mess Tweed, Graley, Sounds, Hall, Swaney, Astors and thes good and pure minded gentlemenine, Mayor Haines and Alder Farrar.

PATRICK O'FLANAGAN,
Sec. 4th ward
Democratic consecration.

THE CHARITIES OF NEW-YORK.

[illegible]

Catholic institutions, in fact by the intelligent portion of the community generally, as the best means of providing for the wants of the poor and the unfortunate. [illegible] Board of Commissioners of Charities would be to give it to a body that was almost entirely composed of Protestants, and that influence it is reasonable to infer the State Board is wholly composed of such members, being appointed by a Protestant Governor for different periods, they are almost wholly ignorant of political influence. There are now, said he, according to the best data that can be obtained on the subject, some estimates in the public schools unconstitutional, while sectarian schools are the establishments for the education of children of Roman Catholic parents, who refuse to pay taxes to the public schools, and expect the people, of whatever creed, to be taxed to support these same sectarian schools.

Many of the charitable societies of this City whose work is carried on solely by aid derived from private sources, also have founders of their dependents among foreigners and Roman Catholics, and these are beginning to feel the unequal load a very irksome one to bear. Hence they feel in favor of having the City Government appointed by a State Board, instead of the Commissioners which the Committee of Seventy proposes to have succeed the present Board of Commissioners of Charities and Correction. There are few who contend that the principle is a sound one, but looking at the question in the light that desperate diseases require desperate remedies, they would prefer to have the illogical rule of a State Commission carring for a local charity than allow the Government to fall into Roman Catholic, or which is the same thing, King hands. The question is a very serious one, and the action of the Legislature on the subject will be watched with much interest.

ILLINOIS.

The Weather Moderating and Building Reviving—The Relief Bill—Railroad Matters—The Work of Relief.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1873.

The weather has moderated and become Spring-like, and thousands of men who were compelled to stop work on account of the cold snap, are laying brick and mortar as for dear life. Among the buildings so far completed as to be partially occupied, is FIELD & LEITER's, wholesale warehouse, on the corner of Madison and Market streets. It is a five-story brick building, 160 by 190, with very thick walls, but with very little ornamentation. Every day shows the withdrawal of some firm from its temporary location on the residence avenues to their new quarters in the old business burnt district. Large numbers of property-owners have rented prospective buildings, to be ready by the 1st of July, and by midsummer we may expect a general transfer of business houses from their present locations. The North Side, a greater part of which was so utterly desolated, begins to show signs of life, and many substantial dwellings and business houses are being put up.

The delay to pass the Relief bill by Congress, and the uncertainty which hangs around it, have a very depressing effect upon business matters generally. Many people do not like to enter into contracts with present high prices for brick and lumber, and are therefore waiting rather impatiently for Congress to act. Adverse action would be preferable to no action; but we hope a better fate awaits the bill.

There is not much doing in politics. It is understood that Gov. PALMER begins to indulge quite largely in Presidential aspirations, but whether as a Democratic or an Independent Republican candidate I am not advised. There is not much talk about the delegation to the Republican National Convention, as everybody regards the renomination of Gen. GRANT as a foregone conclusion.

Quite a large number of new railroads, as well as some of the older ones, are endeavoring to procure the right of way into the city. Property-owners on the streets through which they propose to pass object decidedly to have them thus occupied, and consequently vigorously oppose any measure looking to such an end. But it is important to the roads and the city that they be permitted to reach as near the centre of business as possible. Among the last plans proposed are sunken tracks in the centre of the streets, with a roadway and sidewalk on both sides, and viaducts at the streets crossing them. This appears to be the most feasible device suggested for removing the difficulty, and will probably be adopted. There has been but little said lately about the great Union Depot on the Lake front; but we presume it will be built. It is the best place in the whole city, and can be most readily reached by the four roads which are supposed to be interested in the enterprise—the Illinois Central, Michigan Central, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the Baltimore and Ohio. The business of the section of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road between here and Aurora has so much increased, that trains are regularly behind time. There are two connecting lines which intersect the main road at Aurora, and these tributaries bring an immense amount of freight—one running from the La Salle coal field, and the other through a rich farming country north-east, and a third line is about going into operation. A double track is being laid as rapidly as possible to Aurora, over half of which has been already completed. This will relieve the pressure, and allow trains to run on time. The suburban towns along the line, depending upon accommodation trains, have suffered much by the irregularities. A short line to Evanston, eleven miles north, is to be constructed as soon as practicable, to accommodate the business and travel between the two points. Evanston is the largest, pleasantest, and most prosperous of our suburbs, and a large number of the best residents are Chicago men, doing business in the city, and going backward and forward daily. The town contains about four thousand inhabitants, and is working under a city charter.

The relief work still continues brisk. About fifty thousand people are still aided more or less, mostly with "rations," but it is understood that the giving out is to be terminated on the first of April. There are cases of gross mismanagement coming to light, which make people note to the conclusion that there is much which will not bear the reporting. In addition to what I mentioned last week, of a widow getting nearly $20,000 in money and goods, other instances are reported on good authority, much above not only ordinary dishonesty, but dishonesty. In spite of "stock" in one of the depots of distribution a short time since, there was a large amount of supplies of all kinds of which no trace could be found. Among them were over one hundred barrels of flour, twelve thousand yards of cotton cloth, large quantities of coal, sugar, tea, coffee, etc., which had disappeared, nobody knew where. The gentleman who attempted to straighten up the books found that there had been the greatest irregularity all the way through, showing a large stealage of the charity so generously bestowed upon its for our sufferers. And yet our daily papers tell us that everything is as it should be, simply because they know very little about it. The Cincinnatians, who have been doing a good work with their soup-house—feeding thousands from the beginning—have become disgusted at the "red tape" system, and say they want the money intended to handle, and by another class who "prefer whisky to soup," and want the money to buy it with. It would not be strange, under the circumstances, if they were to withdraw the unexpended balance of their contributions, as some other philanthropists have done.

General business is quite dull. Building operations, however, commence with pick-pecking, &c., keep moving, starting, so that we get along quite comfortably. The hay crop already harvested is largely in excess of last year, and it is estimated that 1,100,000 will be cut up by the operations of the packers. There is, however, a falling off in beef planters, owing to the ardorable blow done in Kansas, the discouraging freights of the railroads acting to the disadvantage of Chicago.

A Vessel Rescued by Steve. Thayer—The Washington Savings Bank.

At about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, the ship *Howard*, lying at Pier No. 44 East River, was boarded by four desperate river-thieves, who made their way noiselessly to the deck of the vessel, and made an attack on the watchman. JAMES GRUNLEY, who, finding himself overpowered, started loudly for assistance, and one of the thieves thereupon struck him on the head several times with a slungshot, inflicting severe wounds, from which it was thought he could not recover. Meanwhile, some of the crew of the bark Steven Sod, and taking to their heels, succeeded in making their escape. GRUNLEY was taken to the Madison-street Police Station, and attended by Police Surgeon WALKER, and afterwards taken home. His injuries, although severe, are not of a serious nature.

A bank robbery was attempted yesterday morning in the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, located in this City, but the thieves were frightened away before they had succeeded in gaining entrance to the safe. It appears that the thieves, to the number of four, entered the Institution early in the morning, and secreted themselves in the cellar, where they remained until the hour for the opening of the Institution, when they made their way to the office of the Institution, and commenced to force the safe, when they were disturbed by the entrance of the Sisters, who, upon seeing the men, raised a loud alarm, and the thieves fled, leaving behind them a dark lantern, a jimmy, and other burglarious implements. The Sisters, who were alone in the building, at the time, were very much frightened, but were not injured. The Institution is located in a very lonely part of the City, and it is thought that the thieves had secreted themselves in the building the night before, and had remained there until the time

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Opinions of Very Conservative Journals of Continental Publication.

Western Journal.

The constant services of the TIMES in overthrowing the Tammany Ring settle it to the confidence and patronage of the public, and its able advocacy of Republican principles has made it the leading organ of the party to which unanimously owes so much.

Alleghany (Mich.) Journal.

Now that we are about to enter upon one of the most animated Presidential struggles in the whole history of the Union, it behooves all good Republicans to be supplied with reliable political documents. We do not know of a better Republican paper published outside of our own State than the NEW-YORK TIMES, which publishes daily, semi-weekly and weekly editions. The TIMES is the paper which first exposed and vanquished the frauds of the Tammany Ring of New-York, and it is a bold and outspoken champion of Republican principles, and unlike many papers that we might mention, it can always be depended upon politically. When you want to take a paper from abroad, we say, subscribe for the TIMES.

Springfield (N. Y.) Journal & Herald.

We congratulate to the favor of our readers this sterling sheet, which took the initiatory steps in showing up, and bore the front of the battle against the Tammany thieves, and is still laboring for reform. Every one who would be thoroughly posted on political issues and general news of the day, should read it.

New York (Ohio) Bulletin.

The TIMES is one of the best newspapers in the world, is reliably Republican, without a policy of its own to enforce against the will of the majority, and was the first to expose and the boldest in the attack upon the Tammany frauds. If you want a New-York paper, (and you do,) by all means take the TIMES.

Knoxville (Tenn.) Daily Chronicle.

We have so often, of late, referred to the incorruptibility and vigor with which this able paper is conducted, that it is hardly necessary to do so now. Having rendered such efficient service in the overthrow of the Tammany Ring in New-York, and being always steadfast and able in its defense of Republican principles, we commend it to our readers as a paper eminently worthy of their support. While other journals heretofore enjoying the confidence and support of Republicans, seem now to seek the overthrow of the Republican Party, the TIMES is active as ever in the work of true political reform, which can only come from the success of the party that has always made war on corruption and in favor of reform.

South Side Observer.

The TIMES is strongly Republican in politics, but we can endure this when we think of it as the ablest and most earnest advocate of Reform among the New-York dailies. All parties in the State, and in the nation, owe it a debt of gratitude for the overthrow of the most corrupt Ring of officials this country has yet seen. It has a lively circulation in our midst, chiefly through newsboys. We wish it success, and advise our country readers to subscribe for the weekly edition.

Toronto Express.

Now that the Ring is scattered if not extinguished—which latter it is far from proved to be—it is amusing to find the New-York papers wrangling about who shall be awarded the credit of the fight. The *Tribune* claims the chief share, even the *World* wants some for turning against its old friends, in the interest of pure Democracy, or the higher strata of the Democratic Party, while the *Herald* asserts its right, as it always does, to be ahead of all. This is very absurd. The *Times* and the *Times* alone deserves all the honors, and outside of angry party discords is accorded them. The battle cry of the *Times* against the Ring began many months before the *Tribune* ventured a word, except occasionally of mild remonstrance, while the *Herald* and *World* were either apologetic or approving. In fact, the task of breaking down the most corrupt and powerful political organization of modern times was thought too immense to offer even the shadow of a chance of success. In the face of difficulties thus thought insurmountable, the *Times* began the contest, and never relinquished it. When it had at length obtained evidence of the enormous frauds perpetrated, other journals saw that their own credit they must join in against TWEED & Co., and they did so. But this tardy support confers little honor. The *Times* began the fight with the Ring and found the weapons.

Orleans (N. Y.) American.

The TIMES is one of the ablest and most fearless papers in the country, a firm, consistent supporter of the Republican National Administration, and we take pleasure in commending it to all who desire an able and fearless public journal. The ridiculous nickname of the Tammany Ring first came to light through the columns of the TIMES.

Milwaukee Journal of Commerce.

The NEW-YORK TIMES, of which we published the prospectus for the year 1872 in a recent issue, stands today at the head of the American Press. The TIMES is able and thoroughgoing as a partisan, and its fortunes and ability in the war which it inaugurated upon Tammany has won it the gratitude of the country and imperishable renown.

Frankfort Herald, (Philadelphia.)

The NEW-YORK TIMES is recognized throughout the country as a high-toned, popular and influential journal. Having led the forces of the people in the recent crusade against corruption in the City Government to a glorious victory it stands today confessedly at the head of the Press of New-York. The TIMES is complete in all its departments, and is our beau-ideal of what a daily paper should be.

Niagara Falls Gazette.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has come to be the leading paper of New-York. Of the dailies the TIMES has taken the lead in reform. Its warfare against the Tammany Ring broke up that rotten combination that was robbing New-York to enrich themselves. To the labors of the TIMES do we owe the redemption of the State from the Democracy. Able and fearless, it has won its high position and deserves a place in every household.

Carroll (Mo.) Record.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has a reputation as a daily journal unsurpassed by any other in the world. The fame of the TIMES has spread far and wide, and is as familiar to the daily news readers of Europe as it is to those of this hemisphere. Those who desire a first-class journal in every particular, cannot fail to be pleased with the TIMES.

Chenango (N. Y.) American.

It is not necessary for us to speak of the TIMES as a newspaper, as it has now a world-wide reputation of being a model in all respects. Its mighty battle with that corrupt and powerful fraud, the Tammany Ring, said its overthrow by the powerful weapons of the TIMES, is also of too recent date to rehearse here. We would say to those who wish to take a first-class Metropolitan journal, that they can do no better than to subscribe for the TIMES, as it is perfectly reliable in its entire make-up, and sound to the very core in its Republicanism. Try it.

Niagara Chief, Kansas.

The New-York Tribune is a good newspaper, and, usually, about three years out of four, is good to have about. But this is the fourth year. Its Republican Postmasters, who are sending to its large clubs of subscribers, know that the Tribune is doing its hardest against GRANT, and is out of a new party movement. It seizes upon every trifling circumstance, whether GRANT has the remotest connection with it or not, to create public prejudice against him. It is working with such men as CARL SCHURZ and B. GRATZ BROWN; its editor is writing editorial letters to rebels of the Erick Pomeroy school; it sides with Gov. PALMER in his crusade against Gen. SHERIDAN, because SHERIDAN is a friend of GRANT's. It is in full friendship with the men who are scampering to break up the Republican Party; and it will not employ Mr. Chief Administrator simple justice. In short, GRANT has one of his spells on him, as when he kicked up at the nomination of Gen. TAYLOR, or favored the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, or hailed JEFF. DAVIS. His friends stand full of cheer, purpose; but they should not be concerned by Republicans.

The New-York Times is now the most reliable Republican paper in the East, and clubs should be formed early. It is as good a paper as the *Tribune*, has as much reading, and is as cheap. It was the Times that first exposed the Tammany frauds, and it was a glorious blow against the thieving Ring, while the Tribune was sneaking, dodging, and endeavoring to cover up. The *Tribune* was at length forced by public outcry to take up the fight. But to the Times belongs the credit of breaking up the Tammany Ring. Send your clubs to the New-York Times, and support an earnest Republican paper.

FINANCIAL.

THE MOST DESIRABLE

NEW-YORK SECURITY

ON THE MARKET.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Denominations of $100, $500, $1,000.

AT PAR AND INTEREST.

Of this great trunk line to the West upward of

240 Miles Are in Operation,

and its ENTIRE COMPLETION CONTRACTED FOR BY JULY 1. Toward its construction nearly $25,000,000 IN CASH HAS BEEN FURNISHED BY SUBSCRIPTION TO ITS STOCK AT PAR.

This road will possess equal advantages for local and through business with any of the great trunk lines from New-York—some of which are paying good dividends on three times the cost of the Midland.

The mortgage is only $20,000 to the mile.

As an evidence of their appreciation by the public, these Bonds are being absorbed almost as rapidly as the Company are authorized to issue them.

Marketable securities taken in exchange at market rates.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 NASSAU-ST.

A FIRST-CLASS

NEW-YORK SECURITY

AT A LOW PRICE.

The undersigned offer for sale the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, at 95 and accrued interest.

This road runs from the City of Syracuse to Smith's Valley, where it unites with the New-York Midland Railroad, thus connecting that city by a direct line of road with the Metropolis.

Its length is forty-two miles, its COST ABOUT $40,000 PER MILE, and it is MORTGAGED FOR LESS THAN $12,000 PER MILE; the balance of the funds required for its construction having been raised by subscription to the capital stock.

The road approaches completion. It traverses a populous and fertile district of the State, which insures it a paying business, and it is under the control of gentlemen of high character and ability. Its bonds possess all the requisites of an inviting investment. They are amply secured by a mortgage for LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY. They pay SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, and are offered five per cent. below par. The undersigned confidently recommend them to all classes of investors.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

THE National Trust COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposits, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
R. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

ALL TAXES PAID.

Road Finished and Earning Expenses AND TWICE THE INTEREST.

Connecticut Valley Railroad

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds.

Price, 95 and Interest.
RECOMMENDED BY
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.
Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 3,067.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
15 and 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Municipal Bonds.

10 TO 13 PER CENT. INTEREST.

Safety and Profit Combined.

States may repudiate, but Counties, Cities and Towns cannot.

We have on all times GOOD MUNICIPAL BONDS for sale at the lowest market rates.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST AND PAMPHLETS.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS THAT WISH TO PURCHASE The Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, N. Y., that they are called upon to present the same and to make lowest price thereof to CHARLOTTE E. DAVIES, receiver, at the office of said bank, at the City of New-York.
H. R. HULBURD,
Comptroller of the Currency.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to elect officers for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 20 Exchange-place, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 13, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Transfer books will be closed on and after Saturday, the 24th inst.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.
R. H. SOLDING, Secretary.
BOSTON, Feb. 3, 1872.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

PARTIES HOLDING THE STOCKS of the Manhattan Company, who wish to convert the same into the stock of the Metropolitan Gas Light Company, will please forward the certificates, properly assigned, to the undersigned, on or before the 1st day of March, 1872, at the privilege of which conversion will then expire.

A ELASTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Policy of Life can be had only of W. C. GILMAN, No. 35 Pine-st., corner Willam-st.

FINANCIAL.

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD,
State of New-York,
7 PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS.

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND ISSUED FOR $20,000 PER MILE.

This road forms the shortest and most direct route from the great anthracite and bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania into the central part of New-York, and will run in connection with the New-York Central, Erie and Lackawanna Railroads, Ithaca, Towanda, &c., &c., the Canal and most important agricultural district generally known as the "Garden of the World." Its local traffic will be large, but its principal source of revenue will be from the coal business. The road is being rapidly built, and will be in active operation during the present year. Bonds are issued in this enterprise, and after the close one-half interest, we must cordially recommend the bonds as a safe investment. We shall, for the present, offer Bonds at the usual percentage to commission.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
No. 10 WALL-ST.

FIRST-CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 13 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY	$76,058,601
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS (LIMITED,) ONLY	2,635,000

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE 7 AND 8 PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK, GASLIGHT, AND CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INCLUDING OTHER SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT., FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
No. 40 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, ASPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS, AND ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

MIDLAND BONDS

New-York Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage.
New-York Midland R. R. 2d Mortgage Convertible.
New-Jersey Midland R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.
Montclair R. R. 1st Mortgage Guaranteed.
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
12 PINE-ST.

SECOND MORTGAGE
8 PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE BONDS
OF THE
Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway,
AT 80 AND INTEREST.

We offer a limited amount of these bonds, which at present price we consider a very desirable investment, as THE ROAD IS IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION, AND EARNING NET MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON ALL THE BONDS, and the business of the road is rapidly increasing; over 1,000 miles of new roads are now building, connecting with, and controlled entirely in the interest of this road, all of which will be completed in one year.

THESE NEW ROADS, IT IS ESTIMATED, WILL ADD AT LEAST FIFTY PER CENT. TO THE NET RECEIPTS OF THIS COMPANY.

We also have for sale the First Mortgage 7 per cent Gold bonds of the

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN ROAD,

And those of the

PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY.

STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.
Accounts of banks, bankers and merchants received.
Four per cent. interest allowed on daily balances.

TURNER BROTHERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS
issued for use in Europe, China, and Japan, the West and West Indies, and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the world.
Demand and time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere. Sight and sight on demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia, and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other Banking business transacted.
JOHN PATON,
ARCH. MCKINLAY, } Agents.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 Nassau St.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Government, Gold, Bonds and all other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, DETROIT, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A majority of the stockholders have signified their consent, that on January 1st, the undersigned have assumed the trust conferred upon them. They now give notice that the privilege of signing the agreement referred to for the reorganization of the Company and the protection of the interests of the parties thereto, will terminate in thirty days from the date hereof.
Lists may be found and further information obtained at the offices of either of the Trustees.
JOHN S. KENNEDY,
No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.
JOSEPH S. FAY,
No. 16 Exchange-st., Boston.
JOSEPH C. BUTLER, Cincinnati, Ohio.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the subscriber, appointed by the Supreme Court receiver of the estate, funds and effects of the North American Fire Insurance Company, hereby calls a general meeting of the creditors of said Company, at the office of said receiver, No. 102 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons for and against such corporation and all its agents, subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted, and the amount of money in the hands of the receiver declared. WILLIS HACKSTOCK, Receiver.
Dated New-York, Feb. 8, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
No. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1872.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 80 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, March 13, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M. The polls will close at 11 o'clock A. M.
Transfer books will be closed on and after Saturday, the 24th inst.
By order of the Board.
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 15, 1872.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1872, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of 20th inst. until March 7.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
MIDDLE PETROLEUM IMPROVEMENT CO.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M. Transfer books for dividends will be closed on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM F. NOER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

New-York Town Bonds, 7 Per Cent.
AND
OSWEGO CITY 7s.
FOR SALE BY
GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

John J. Cisco & Son,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York,
RECEIVE DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, computed on the daily balances.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.
GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on Commission.

DIVIDENDS.

Exchange Fire Ins. Co.,
172 Broadway.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, N. Y.
Has this day declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
New-York, Feb. 10, 1872.
GEO. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

NET ASSETS	$991,382 15

OFFICE OF THE STATELINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 142 Broadway, New-York, Feb. 14, 1872.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 19th inst.
J. E. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
NO. 59 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1872.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of two ($2) dollars per share, payable on the 4th March next, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books.
The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M., Feb. 21, to the morning of March 5.
T. C. HADDOCK, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums entered commence from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 8TH-ST. AND 6D-AV.

Total assets Jan. 1, 1872	$1,200,650 00
Amount due depositors Jan. 1, 1872	1,028,372 67
Interest credited depositors, Jan. 1, 1872	34,218 49
Surplus on Jan. 1, 1872	38,058 82
	$1,100,650 00

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid on all deposits from the first of each and every month.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHARLES SCHAFFER, Secretary and Treasurer.

CHARTERED BY
THE UNITED STATES.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.
Interest every thirty days if desired. Six Per Cent. Compound Interest Certificates issued, payable on demand. Accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits paid on demand, with interest due. Interest paid by check to parties out of the City, if desired. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
SAM. L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. BUELL, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 339 and 341 Canal-st., corner Light.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,519,396 10.

A DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER CENT. will be paid to the depositors of the Union-square National Bank on and after Feb. 17, by B. F. BEEKMAN, receiver, No. 23 Union-square.
H. R. HULBURD,
Comptroller of the Currency.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WHEATON H. RACE and AUGUSTUS HUBBARD, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant of bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate, separate and copartnership, of Wheaton H. Race and Augustus Hubbard, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, or either of them, to them or either of them or to his use or of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and choose one assignee of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, one of the officers of said Court, in bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS GLASS and MAX GLASS, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Lewis Glass, and Max Glass, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of February, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of February, 1872.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PATRICK FURLONG, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Patrick Furlong, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of February, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of February, 1872.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of Massachusetts.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BOARDMAN & SANFORD, of Northampton, bankrupts.—This is to give notice that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at Northampton, in said district, on the 27th day of February, 1872, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the law office of Hopkins, Lyman & Conkey, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, for the purpose mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Northampton, Feb. 8, 1872.
H. H. STARKWEATHER, Assignee.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
BUREAU OF COLLECTING,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1872.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office until MONDAY, Feb. 19, for the supplying of wooden pavement blocks, by any one of the different methods used, for the treatment of wood.
The amount required to be treated will probably exceed one hundred thousand square yards.
Each bidder will state with his bid a copy of his specification of his method of the patent under which he intends to work, and the price per square yard, per square rods, and per thousand feet for treating. All lumber treated will be subjected to a rigid inspection as the works by a sworn inspector, or third Board.
Bids will be received for any part of the work to be executed, and the trading done. The preference will be given to those who will furnish the lumber, and those who will furnish the most approved method of the treatment of the lumber.
The Board reserve the right to reject any and all bids, and the adjournment of the meeting, as well as the place of the meeting.—Circulars containing further information will be furnished on application.
By order of the Board.
WM. H. VEDDER, Vice-President.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF JEROME C. HUNTINGTON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH OLIVER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are called upon to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their residence, No. 20 East Forty-third-street, in said City of New-York, or to deliver the same to the undersigned, at the office of their attorney, in said City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July, 1872, next, from which date the assets will be distributed by the undersigned, among the parties entitled thereto.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of January, 1872.
MARY DESSOUR, Administratrix.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM H. VIELE, WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, JAMES W. GERARD, Edward Delafield and Maunsell B. Field, as the Commissioners of the Central Park, plaintiffs, against Edward Delafield and Maunsell B. Field, as the Executors of the last will and testament of Alexander Hamilton, deceased, Alexander Hamilton, Jr., Alexander Hamilton, Jr., as Executor of the last will and testament of Alexander Hamilton, deceased, Eliza Hamilton, Philip Hamilton, Angelica Hamilton, Alexander Hamilton, Jr., Philip Hamilton, Angelica Hamilton, Eliza Hamilton, Philip Hamilton, Angelica Hamilton, Eliza Hamilton, Philip Hamilton, Angelica Hamilton, Eliza Hamilton,